THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 200 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1944 | **ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Compromise on Truman Eases Democratic Rift Between South and Labor

Rejection of Wallace as Roosevelt mate hailed by blocs opposed to New Deal policy.

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's congratulations to Senator Harry S. Truman on his nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

"I send you my heartiest congratulations on your victory. I am, of course, very happy to have you run with me. Let me know your plans. I shall see you very soon.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The message came by telegraph.

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 22 — Democratic political leaders appeared convinced today that in Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri they have given to President Roosevelt a fourth-term running mate who will contribute to closing two serious schisms in the ranks of the Party which this national convention brought more visibly into the open.

The two breaches in Democratic harmony which the bitter fight over the Vice-Presidency both dramatized and widened before it ended in the rejection of Henry A. Wallace affects:

1. The efforts of two competing and often conflicting blocs within the party—liberal and left-wing labor on one side and conservative, big-city machine politicians on the other—to obtain more decisive control of its affairs.

2. The deepening and threatening revolt in the Solid South against the New Deal, expressed most often in terms of the Negro issue but opposed to the whole trend of the Roosevelt Administration.

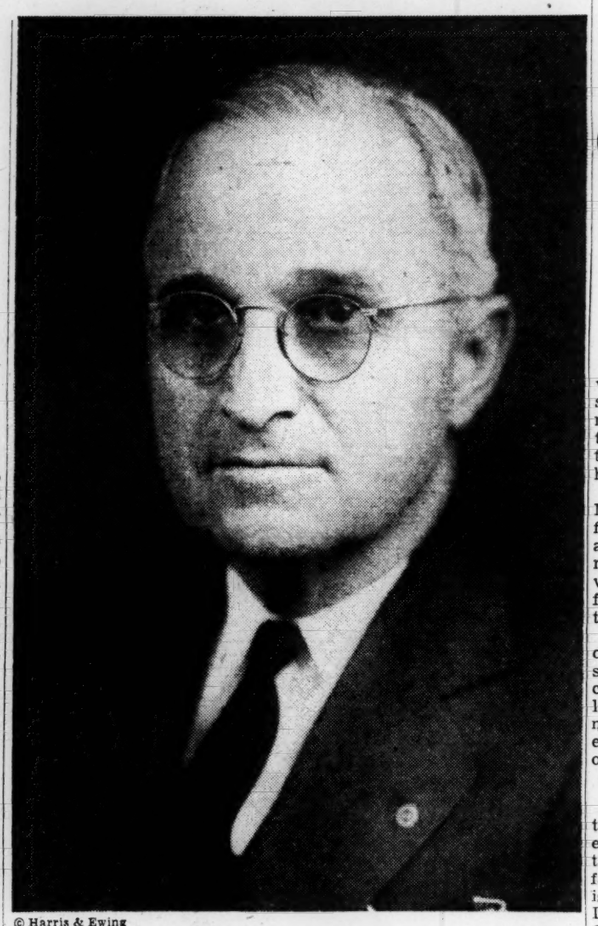
Schisms Appeal

Determination of the Vice-Presidency was the substance and symbol over which these schisms were, momentarily at least, rendered more gaping.

The decisive, 1031-to-105 second-ballot nomination of Senator Truman, who is on speaking terms with both sides and offensive to neither, was definitely calculated both to lessen and to bridge these divisions during the coming campaign.

It is only accurate to report that political considerations almost wholly dominated the selec-

Continued on Page 13, Column 3



© Harris & Ewing

Harry S. Truman

Senator from Missouri who has been nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Vice-President.

Truman: Watchdog Over War Spending

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate by virtue of his victory over Henry A. Wallace, is an agreeable, respected Washington figure who has been catapulted into national prominence through the war and his famous senatorial committee.

Like most political decisions, his selection was a strategic choice, dictated largely by expedience. Senator Truman comes from the doubtful border State of Missouri, whose electoral votes now may be placed in the Democratic bag. He is acceptable to the labor groups that support President Roosevelt without having alienated conservative elements as has the more positive-spoken Mr. Wallace. Though he does not actually come from the South, his birthplace is near enough to placate some of the conservative southern resentment engendered in this convention. In addition, he has a good military record from World War I, and has gained national attention from World War II in his war expenditures investigating committee.

From the political angle, all

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

British Ponder Ending Blackout

By the Associated Press

London, July 22

Home Security Minister Herbert S. Morrison said today he had been conferring with "chiefs of services and other leaders" on the possible lifting or modifying of blackout regulations next winter.

Mr. Morrison said he hopes to make an announcement Aug. 13, when double summer time ends.

Cahill Faces Tough Battle Against Tobin

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who a few months ago was considered almost certain to be the next Governor of Massachusetts, today appears to be facing one of the hardest fights in his long and highly successful political career.

The emergence of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as a political figure of state-wide importance, and his convincing victory in the recent primary contest, when he won the Democratic nomination for Governor, has made the Boston Mayor a formidable candidate.

In the opinion of many political observers, the Boston Mayor's strongest assets in the forthcoming campaign are his youth and good looks which are expected to carry more than normal weight in an election in which more than half of the voters will be women.

Limited Experience

Mayor Tobin, whose administrative experience prior to his election as Boston's chief executive six years ago was limited, faces a seasoned office holder who is just completing six years as Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth.

Voters, unfortunately, are frequently motivated by factors other than qualifications for office and the Lieutenant Governor knows this. As a result he is expected to wage one of the most vigorous campaigns he has ever fought.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill undoubtedly will be greatly aided by the presence on the ticket of Governor Saltonstall, one of the most popular men in the history of Bay State politics, and by having the young and colorful District Attorney of Middlesex County, Robert F. Bradford as a running mate.

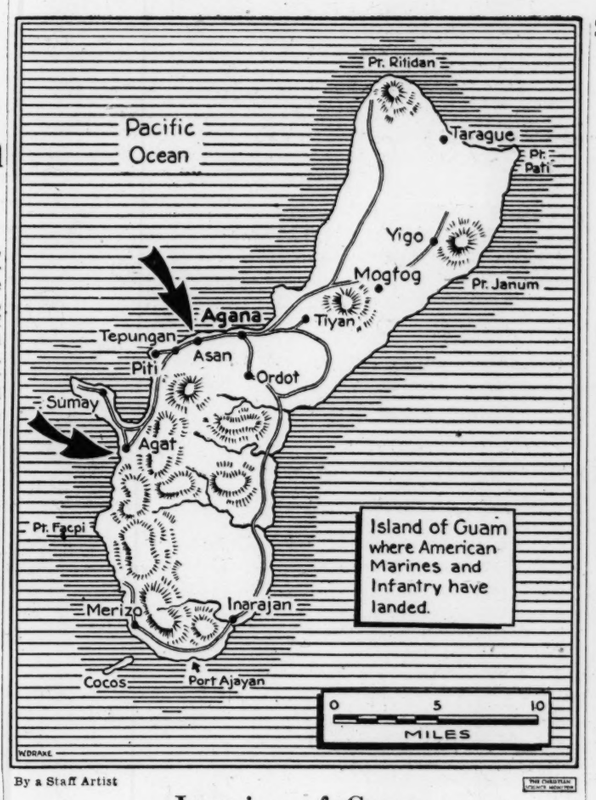
Mr. Bradford's smashing triumph over four rivals in the primary contest has caused some political prognosticators to predict that the Cambridge man will poll more votes in November than anyone on the Republican ticket with the exception of Governor Saltonstall.

Glad to Have Him

Many Republican's who earlier resented Mr. Bradford's candidacy, which circumvented the party escalator, today are glad to have the District Attorney on the ticket. A dynamic figure, with plenty of personal charm, Mr. Bradford may bring to the Republicans a lot of the feminine

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Hitler Woos Nazi Army, Says Revolt Wiped Out; Guam Foothold Secure



By a Staff Artist

Invasion of Guam

Arrows indicate the approximate points of landing of American forces on the Island of Guam where they now have two mile-long beachheads on either side of the main harbor and port.

Soviets outflank Pskov in capture of Ostrov; U. S. reports loss of two submarines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces on the island of Guam are driving inland today from firmly secured beachheads.

These landings, heretofore designated only as on the west coast of the island, now are described by the Allied command as north and south of the harbor of Apra.

The Tokyo Radio is more specific, and places them in the vicinity of Asan to the north and at Agat to the south. The objective, obviously, is the port of Apra.

Stiffening resistance is being encountered inland, but the troops are well supplied with tanks and artillery, supported by battleships, cruisers, and destroyers offshore and by American planes which have command in the skies overhead.

Casualties in establishing the beachheads were reported by Admiral Nimitz to be light. His statement came in denial of the Tokyo announcement of "tremendous losses" by the invaders.

On the Russian Front, battle-weary German troops felt the pressure of Soviet arms from one end of the 200-mile line to the other.

In the extreme north, the town of Ostrov fell to the Soviets. This cleared about 17 miles of the Ostrov-Pskov railway and undoubtedly foreshadows the fall of Pskov itself, 35 miles to the north, now dangerously outflanked.

In the central sector, advance Russian forces are reported only 90 miles from Warsaw, the old Polish capital, and the Soviets are pouring through dozens of breaches in the German line onto the Polish plains.

To the south, the assault on Lwow is meeting with continued successes, Moscow has announced.

From Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expedition-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Führer's order of day seeks to reassure soldiers and claims officers' support.

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Hitler, in a bid to keep the German Army behind him despite an apparent revolt by some high generals, issued an order of the day to soldiers today telling of the assassination attempt against him.

Hitler declared "the traitor clique was wiped out or arrested."

He credited Army officers and men with putting down civil war and affirmed his confidence that the Army "will fight with exemplary obedience and loyalty until victory is ours."

The order was an obvious effort to reassure his own followers in army ranks and to discourage those inclined to further revolt.

Hitler's Order of Day

Radiocast by a German news agency, the order declared:

"Soldiers of the army:

"A small circle of unscrupulous officers has made an attempt to murder me and the general staff and to seize power in the state.

"Providence caused the attempt to miscarry.

"By immediate and vigorous action by loyal officers and men of the Army at home, the traitor clique was wiped out or arrested in the matter of a few hours.

"I expected nothing else.

"I know that, as hitherto, you will fight with exemplary obedience and loyalty until victory is ours in spite of all."

Meanwhile a welter of reports indicated that Germany was in a virtual state of siege, ridden with rumors and with everyone from top-flight generals down a suspect as the Nazis attempted to stamp out all opposition in a vengeful purge.

[A NBC broadcast from London declared German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been forced to change two armored-division commanders in Normandy for "political reasons." The two divisional generals were replaced, before the assault on Hitler, by "two juvenile political colonels, who have a record of fanatical Nazi loyalty," the radiocast said.]

Through Switzerland came an unconfirmed report that the Gestapo may have slaughtered some of the most illustrious figures in the Army, all long-time foes of the Nazi regime.

These were said to include Field Marshals Walther von Brauchitsch, Karl Gerd von Rundstedt, Sigmund Wilhelm List, and Fritz Erich von Mannstein—none of whom has been heard from since Berlin announced two days ago

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Allied Impetus Shifts Toward Pacific Front

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week a very strong British attempt was made to break out of the Normandy Peninsula. Its opening phase was extremely promising. Yet by the end of the week it had lost its impetus against resourceful German defenses and in a downpour of rain which halted all armored operations and air support.

By today it is plain that a gain has been made, but that it has been sealed off. There must be regrouping and a new impetus before the line will go farther forward. The first major attempt to break out of the peninsula has bogged down.

But behind this skilled and weather-aided German defensive success in Normandy, events took place in the higher levels of Germany's Command which justified fully what is happening in the higher Allied Command. A dozen incidents, events, and hints all tell the same central fact. The highest Allied Command, where the long-range plans of war are made, has turned its face toward the Far East and Japan.

President Roosevelt was at a Pacific Coast naval base when American troops went ashore on Guam. Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia disclosed that heavy shifts of British forces into the Far East have been scheduled for "this year." Prime Minister Peter Frazier of New Zealand stated that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by the Allied chiefs of staff and possibly also President Roosevelt, would visit his country to plan the next stages of war in the Pacific.

Wrong Direction

The Berlin Radio was fumbling at predictions of a Roosevelt-Churchill meeting somewhere in Europe. Yet if facts mean anything, Berlin was looking in the wrong direction, perhaps laboring under false delusions of grandeur as to its continued importance in the war.

For plainly as anything could be, the war in Europe had become a problem exclusively for execution by field commanders of plans long since drawn and well on the way toward fulfillment.

This was the one thing which was told by the German Army plot against Hitler. Whether that plot involved only a small clique of officers or had its roots wide and deep throughout the entire German Army remained to be seen. But, whatever it was, it did tell that the certainty of defeat has penetrated into the thinking of the German officer group.

The European war may drag out for a long time. If Hitler's careful preparations are adequate for the Army revolt, which was inevitable as soon as defeat became a military certainty, then there will have to be a great deal more slugging at the front in Europe.

There is no room for maneuver

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—July 22, 1944

Boston: Brisk Upturn in Voter Registration

Registration of Boston voters for the presidential election in November has shown a brisk upturn in comparison to the number of persons who registered prior to the primaries, according to Boston election officials. [Page 2.]

Boston's City Victory Gardens in the Fenway this year are 40 per cent larger than those of last year, with 470 of them tilled by 525 families. [Page 2.]

Women are vital helpers today in keeping the giant locomotives of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. on the road and in good repair. [Page 5.]

Six men, including a member of the Newburyport City Council, were named in criminal complaints filed in Federal Court by U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, charging "black market" operations in gasoline. At the same time, the Federal Grand Jury launched an intensive investigation into activities of an alleged "black market" gasoline ring.

In Europe: Exchange Trains Nearing Lisbon

Exchange trains, long overdue because of rail disruption, arrived at Irun with 414 British civilians and other évacués from Germany, and proceeded toward Lisbon where they are to be exchanged for German nationals now in Lisbon Harbor aboard the Swedish Liner Drottningholm.

A Ministry of Social Insurance is about to be established in Britain, London reports said.

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York is in Rome en route on a visit to the Italian war fronts.

For Christmas every American prisoner in Germany will have a generous portion of turkey, the War Department announced, disclosing that the Army and Red Cross are buying and preparing the shipments.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been awarded the Knight's Grand Cross with Swords in the Order of Orange-Nassau by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Washington: Re-employment Eased for Veterans

Returning war veterans may be re-employed by Federal agencies within a year of their discharge from the armed services without specific approval of the Civil Service Commission. The Commission said the new regulation will permit prompt re-employment of persons who do not request or fail to qualify for mandatory restoration to their former jobs under the Selective Service Act.

Approximately 116,000 cases of Government-owned canned corn still remain to be sold from the 391,214 cases recently released for civilian trade, the War Food Administration said.

Cultural exchanges between the United States and China during World War II are described in a Department of State bulletin. [Page 3.]

Orient: Koiso Forms New Japanese Cabinet

Gen. Kuniaki Koiso has formed a new Cabinet in Japan. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai who collaborated with him in its formation became Navy Minister, instead of Co-Premier as originally planned. Mamoru Shigemitsu remains Foreign Minister. Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama heads the Ministry of War.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 7.

Move to Ease Beef Rationing Strikes Snag of Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22 — The order issued by Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, freeing cheaper grades of beef steaks and roasts from rationing that was to go into effect Aug. 1, may do so—and again it may not.

Mr. Jones, who filed his order with the Federal Register—thus making it legally effective—has asked that it be held up 10 days so that he and James G. Rogers, Acting Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, who disapproved of the order, can get together and come to an agreement.

Originally the dispute between the OPA and the WFA involved

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, July 22, 1944

Art, Music and Theater	12
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	13
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Education Page	7
Financial Pages	10, 11
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	13
Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
The Home Forum	8
Powerful Humility (With Swedish Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	12
Classified	13, 14
Restaurants (grouped)	13
Schools (grouped)	7
Weekly Magazine Section	
What of France Tomorrow?	2
Why Bar Equality?	3
Is the Helicopter Coming to Your Backyard?	4
Professor in Politics	5
Search for Bombed Books	6
Hollywood Stages a "Classic"	7
The Rome That Still Is	8-9
Books, Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Myth of Complete Nazi 'Unity' Shattered; Allies Confer in London on Reich Crisis

By Charles Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not yet possible, from external evidence, to assess the scope of the purge which is sweeping Germany.

But its ruthlessness and its temporary effectiveness are fruits of the secret-police system which the Nazis have been building throughout 11 years of dictatorship.

The Nazis are revolutionaries. They know all the tricks. And if there is any single thing for which the Geheimstaatspolizei — the hated Gestapo—has been prepared, it is to cope with the counter-revolution.

Once in power, the Nazis did not throw off the methods by which they attained power. Inner espionage was intensified. Secret infiltration of Nazi informers into the ranks of the Army continued. Even the Party hierarchy has not been free from the complicated network of spies whose ears were attuned above all else to the faintest hints of any putsch.

The Nazis boasted that they knew the "mistake" which their political opponents, the Socialists, had made. When the Socialists were in control, they did not root out their enemies. That has been the Nazi lodestar ever since. And

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Nazis to Kill Hostages For Sabotage in Italy

By Reuter

London, July 22

Field Marshal Albert von Kesselring has issued an order of the day instructing his troops in Italy to shoot hostages in areas where sabotage occurs and to burn houses from where attacks are made on German soldiers.

[The Geneva newspaper La Suisse said today that Marshal Kesselring was rumored to have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the plot against Hitler, along with two generals and two colonels of his staff.]

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—Whatever the immediate outcome of the present crisis in Germany may be, the Nazi regime has been dealt a blow—probably the first of a series of blows—which are bound to have a far-reaching if not actually decisive effect in the long run.

This statement summarizes the official attitude in London. It includes not only the views expressed within the British Government, but also the opinions of other Allied governments here, as well as diplomatic circles generally.

Caution is the keynote of the assessment of the attempt to assassinate Hitler, so far as the short-term situation is concerned.

For there is an acute realization that all information coming out of the Reich is closely censored for the express purpose of attempting to insure that the out-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Patriots Disbanded by Allies As Front Advances in Italy

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, JULY 22 — The Allied Control Commission has reaffirmed here its policy of disarming and disbanding Italian patriot fighters when the advance of the Fifth and Eighth armies puts them behind the Allied lines.

The reason given for this policy in regard to the patriots is twofold:

1. Their effectiveness is largely limited to that of guerrillas behind the German lines and when they are no longer there, they can be considered to have served their purpose.

2. It is extremely difficult for local Allied military authorities in the field to discriminate between real patriots and fakes. The latter may be anything from German agents to persons who took up arms just before, or even after, the Germans' departure in order to stand in well with the Allies. Separating the wheat from the chaff calls for closer liaison between the Allied armies and the patriots than so far has existed.

Patriots Still Disarmed

The program just announced by the Allied Control Commission for changing the patriots from a military to civilian status "with a minimum of difficulty"—a program already being carried out—still entails disarming the patriots as individuals when they first find themselves within the Allied lines. But it provides for arms thus collected to be used as a reserve from which those still fighting behind the German lines can be supplied.

Also, it still entails disbanding of the patriot groups, but provides machinery for members to join the Italian Army as individuals, if they so wish. Those who wish to continue fighting as patriots will be selected in small numbers by the military authorities if needed. And those who wish to return to homes in the liberated areas will be given facilities to do so. Finally, "every effort will be made to find employment for those who wish to return to civilian life."

The program, in effect, represents Allied refusal of the Italian Government's request for regularization of the military status of the Italian patriot fighters. Underlying their request is the belief among Italians that increased military effort is Italy's strongest means of earning some revision of the armistice terms which they consider hard. There also is the feeling that the Italian patriots should be regarded as members of a regular resistance army the same as the patriots in France.

The Government has expressed its earnest wish that the Italian armed forces in action should be expanded beyond the meager "liberation corps" operating in the Adriatic sector of the Allied line with the Poles. And one way it was hoped this might be done was for the patriots to be placed on a

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Curtain of Armor Protects Airmen

By the Associated Press

London, July 22

American airmen are now being protected from antiaircraft fire by curtains of armor hung inside both heavy and medium bombers.

This protective wall of steel around combat crewmen is of the same flexible armor used in their flak suits.

Registration of Voters In Boston Is Speeding Up

Registration of Boston voters for the Presidential election in November has shown a brisk upturn in comparison to the number of persons that registered prior to the primaries, Boston Election officials said today in pointing to an average of about 150 persons a day registering at City Hall.

Registering places in the various wards don't open until Oct. 4 but it is expected that there will be a rush at that time. Registration at City Hall will continue through Oct. 18.

The marked interest in the 1944 Presidential election is not unusual from other national election years, according to the City's Election Department. However, they do see a definite upswing this year in the interest among Boston's voters in the gubernatorial race between Mayor Tobin and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

Frankly, these election officials say many of the new registrants are more interested in the Governor fight than they are in the contest for President.

That Boston women will have plenty to say in the outcome of many of the contested State offices is definitely indicated in the fact that they outnumber the men now on the city's voting list by about 10,000. Before the primaries there were approximately 165,000 registered women voters as compared with 154,000 men.

Since registration for the November election began on July 12 there has been an average of 150 persons a day registering at City Hall with more women "signing up" than men.

Applications for absentee ballots continue to pour in to the Election Department but just how many of these ballots will be returned, or even reach the applicant, for that matter, is a conjecture. However, election officials don't think the soldier vote, in so far as Boston is concerned, will play a deciding role in the victory of any one candidate.

The Ward registration places, times and dates follow:

October 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10

From 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Ward 1, Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street.
Ward 2, Ward Room, Bunker Hill and Lexington Streets.
Ward 3, Brandeis Vocational High School, Common Street Entrance.
Ward 4, Rice School, Appleton Street.
Ward 5, Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, corner Melrose Street.
Ward 6, Parkman School, West Broadway, between B and C Streets.
Ward 7, South Boston High School, Thomas Park.
Ward 8, Joshua Bates School, Harrison Avenue.
Ward 9, Everett School, Northampton Street, near Tremont Street.
Ward 10, Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street, corner Phillips Street.
Ward 11, Abby W. May School, Thornton Street.
Ward 12, Boston Clerical School, Warren Street.
Ward 13, Municipal Building, Columbia Road, corner Bird Street.
Ward 14, Christopher Gibson School, Ronald Street.
Ward 15, Quincy Street School, Quincy Street, corner Stanley Street.
Ward 16, Mary Hemenway School, Adams Street, corner King Street.
Ward 17, Municipal Building, Washington Street, corner Norfolk Street.
Ward 18, Edmund P. Tileston School, Babson Street, near Tremont Street.
Ward 19, Curtis Hall, South Street.
Ward 20, Longfellow School, South Street, corner Hewlett Street.
Ward 21, Washington Allston School, Cambridge Street.
Ward 22, Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets.

October 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18

From 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Ward 1, Paul Jones School, Horace and Byron Streets.
Ward 2, Bunker Hill School, Baldwin and Bunker Hill Streets.
Ward 3, Ward Room, Blossom Street.
Ward 4, Y. M. C. A. Building, 316 Huntington Avenue.
Ward 5, Prince School, Exeter Street, corner Newbury Street.
Ward 6, Frederic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
Ward 7, William E. Russell School, Columbia Road, near Dorchester Avenue.
Ward 8, Municipal Building, Dudley Street, corner Vine Street.
Ward 9, Roxbury Court House, Roxbury Street.
Ward 10, Lowell School, Centre Street, corner Mozart Street.
Ward 11, Show Room, 4 Tower Street.
Ward 12, Williams School, Homestead and Harold Streets.
Ward 13, Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward 14, Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, corner Morton and Norfolk Streets.
Ward 15, Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street.
Ward 16, Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street.
Ward 17, Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street.
Ward 18, Municipal Building, River Street.
Ward 19, Municipal Building, Washington Street and Cummins Highway.
Ward 20, Basement, Branch Public Library, Centre Street, near Mt. Vernon Street.
Ward 21, Alexander Hamilton School, Strathmore Road and Chestnut Hill Avenue.
Ward 22, Old Town Hall, Ward Room, Washington Street, near Market Street.

fine quality
DIAMOND RINGS
E. B. HORN CO.
Jewelers for 105 Years
429 Washington Street, Boston
Near Winter

DON'T ABANDON YOUR PETS

Be sure to leave them in responsible hands during vacation time, or, if faced with the necessity of disposing of them, let us know and we will send for them within our radius.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
of BOSTON
51 Carver Street
Telephone HANcock 9170

OPEN MONDAY NIGHT 'TIL 8:30

IT'S HERE AGAIN!

Filene's
STOCKTAKING
Clearance

BEGINNING MONDAY at 1 in the Main and Men's Stores

Reductions 1/4 - 1/3 - 1/2 and more

MONDAY 1 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.
TUESDAY 9:45 to 5:15
WEDNESDAY 9:45 to 5:15

In fairness to all, no exchanges, no refunds—no mail or phone orders

BOSTON, MASS.

Cahill Faces Tough Battle Against Tobin

Continued from Page 1

vote which otherwise would go to sartorially elegant Mayor Tobin.

Should Massachusetts swing to Dewey in the November election, and for the first time since 1924 elect to cast the State's electoral votes for the Republican candidate for President, the State ticket would undoubtedly go through to victory.

If, however, Massachusetts again goes for President Roosevelt Mr. Tobin, and the Democratic state ticket will undoubtedly benefit. Mayor Tobin has definitely hitched his political wagon to President Roosevelt's star and will hope to go through to victory with the President.

Outside of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, the Republican strength in November appears to be at the top of the ticket. It is not easy at this time to predict a victory for Clarence A. Barnes, Republican candidate for Attorney General, who will face not only the bitter opposition of Democratic candidate Francis E. Kelly but also the united opposition of labor which has resented what they term Mr. Barnes's anti-labor attitude.

The election of Fred J. Burrell of Medford as Republican State Treasurer seems highly unlikely in view of the fact that apparently he cannot count on 100 per cent party support.

Although Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A Goodwin is expected to be a strong candidate for the State Auditorship, he will be up against Thomas J. Buckley, the present Auditor, who has demonstrated an amazing ability to garner votes.

Mr. Buckley's strength was clearly shown in the recent primaries when he received 6,876 more votes than two years ago, although 43,198 fewer Democrats went to the polls.

Republican leaders, with this knowledge at hand, are taking nothing for granted. Despite a Democratic ticket which, except for two or three places is considered weak, the G. O. P. forces are planning a full blown fight to carry the ticket to victory in November.

Revision Urged In G. I. Voting Act

Protesting against infringement of the right of soldiers to read important current books and news magazines, the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, in a statement issued yesterday by Miss Mary Elizabeth Sanger, Executive Secretary, called upon both Republican and Democratic members of Congress to support action, to be introduced when Congress reconvenes, to abolish or to revise the present Taft Amendment to the Soldiers' Vote Act.

This amendment was intended to prohibit the distribution of political propaganda by the Army.

The result of this amendment, it is stated, has been the banning of a number of important current books, including "The Republic," by Charles A. Beard, and a biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes, entitled "Yankee From Olympus," by Catherine Drinker Bowen.

The penalties for violation of this Act are severe. Army representatives claim they are following the law, but they would, however, welcome the abolition of the amendment.

War Parents Group Plans Hospital Party

Patients of the West Roxbury Military Hospital are due for a treat July 24 when members of Jamaica Plain, Chapter 4, of War Parents of America, Inc., distribute homemade cakes from their own home ovens at a party in the hospital.

In addition to the cakes, cookies, candy, and ice cream, entertainment is to be provided in each ward. This is the first of a series of six parties to be held by the Chapter for disabled veterans in and around Greater Boston.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cool

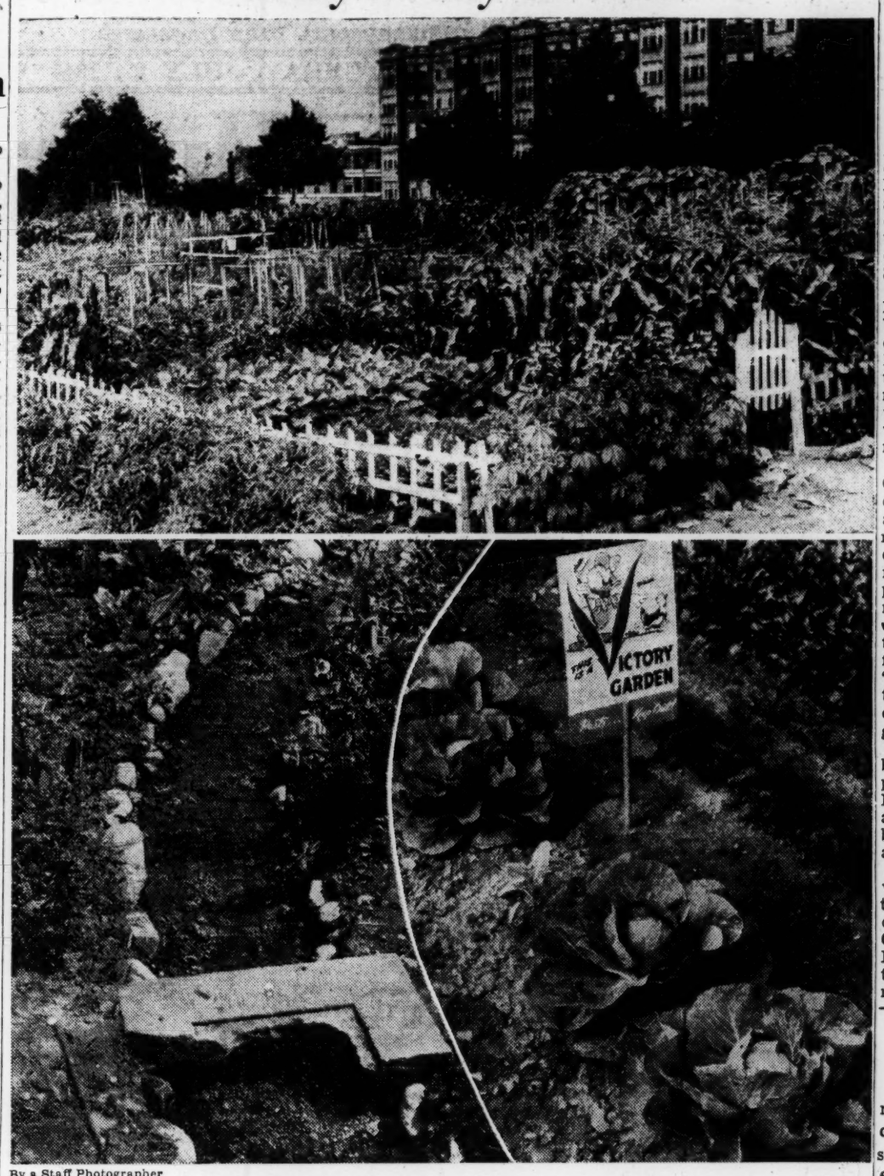
Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and Sunday; cool tonight with moderate temperatures Sunday. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Fair with little change in temperature today and tonight. Fair tomorrow.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:42 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 1:52 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 2:23 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Monday, 2:33 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Victory in City Gardens



By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Fenway Offers 470 Garden Plots

The area set aside in the Fenway this year for Victory gardeners was increased by 40 per cent, and William P. Long, Park Commissioner, says the 470 gardens promise a bumper crop. Spreading along the shore of Muddy River from Boylston to Queensberry Street, they reflect the enthusiasm with which city farmers have plunged into the job of increasing the food supply. One man even has built a small brook in which to grow watercress, and many of the gardens boast neat rows of fat, round cabbages, pole beans, beets, carrots, and potatoes.

Boston's Victory Gardens In Fenway Are Flourishing

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Victory Gardens, sprawling across the Fenway on the shore of Muddy River, are flourishing and there are 470 of them—an increase of 40 per cent over last year.

Water has been piped into the area by the City of Boston Park Department, so that every small plot has access to irrigation. It is estimated that 525 families are working the gardens. Some have cultivated more than one of the 25 by 15 foot plots; others divide the plots up between families.

There have been some experiments. Last year someone managed to raise a few small peanuts, and someone else garnered one or two sweet potatoes, but according to Commissioner William P. Long, the New England summer season is not long enough for these Southern plants do not do very well here. Nevertheless, more than one gardener this year is trying his hand at raising a few watermelons on the side just for the fun of it.

Paul Gibeau, a retired butler and waiter, makes a specialty of growing whatever other people throw away. Sprouts of tomatoes, herb cuttings, a few wild flowers from the river's edge—they all find welcome in his garden, and most of them burgeon.

His plot is located temptingly near a water faucet at which his fellow gardeners fill buckets and pails. Naturally, in the process a good deal of water gets slopped about, and Mr. Gibeau decided he could put it to good use. So he channeled a drain down across his little plot of earth, lined it with tiny stones, planted water cress in it, and now he has a charming little brook. Iris and tomato plants grow impartially along its edge, interspersed with an occasional Wandering Jew or Bleeding Heart.

Mr. Gibeau spends virtually all his daylight hours in the gardens. He takes care of his own plots—he expects to have planted 15 varieties of string beans before the season is done—and he helps his neighbors out when they can't find time enough to do a good job themselves.

Gardens left to weeds are a vast source of disgust to him. "I tell them they can't expect to have vegetables come up when there are so many weeds," he says, shaking his head. "I think the trouble is some of them don't like to work."

Mr. Gibeau has worked since he was a mere boy, when he trained as a butler's assistant. His home was Tours, France, but he left there to work in the homes of the wealthy all over Europe. Eventually he found his way to America, where his first jobs were in Newport, Rhode Island.

In Boston he has worked as a waiter in some of the best hotels and restaurants, including Locke Ober's, the Vendome, the Touraine, and finally the Lenox.

He speaks five languages fluently, he says, and one of his pastimes is confounding his fellow gardeners by conversing with them in Greek or French or German—whatever their own native tongue may be.

He considers the two years before he began Victory gardening, wasted time. His son, who married a Texas girl, suggested that he and Mrs. Gibeau come to Texas to live as soon as Gibeau Senior retired.

So they went. But Texas didn't suit them at all. "The climate here in New England," Mr. Gibeau explains, "is just like that in France. Here is where we like best to be."

And now he gardens all day long. His neighbors from the surrounding apartment houses all show up sometime during the day, to dig weeds and share the day's news. Some of the gardens are run by janitors, who sometimes supply the whole house with fresh produce throughout the harvest season.

Sergeant Finds Name Will 'Take the Cake'

By the Associated Press

Waterbury, Conn.

Last December, Mrs. Simon Cronin sent a fruit cake to her grandson, Sergeant James Cronin, United States Army Air Forces, gunner in Sardinia.

She has just received a V-mail letter from North Africa which said in part:

"This is to thank you for a very nice fruit cake. You neglected to show Jim's organization on the address. I have the same name and rank as Jim, so today (July 8), I received the cake."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New Record Set in Paper Collections

A new all-time high in wastepaper collections in Boston was reported today by Salvage Director George G. Hyland, who said that the citywide salvage drive during the past five days produced 1,502,110 pounds of paper.

According to figures compiled last night by Mr. Hyland after a canvass of every ward and street in the city, the drive also produced 422,300 pounds of scrap tin.

This record collection of 1,924,410 pounds of paper and tin surpassed last month's salvage returns when the householders and storekeepers of Boston produced 1,326,945 pounds of paper and 389,700 pounds of tin cans. April produced the previous record high in paper salvage when 1,438,355 pounds were collected.

After expressing gratification with the response by the general public to the drive, Mr. Hyland urged every resident to continue saving every bit of paper and tin. He pointed out that the city-wide collections help to supply the staggering amount of wastepaper needed by the mills which have military orders to fill.

Yesterday's collections in Wards 19 to 22 yielded 435,190 pounds of wastepaper and 100,700 pounds of scrap tin, with Ward 20, West Roxbury and Roslindale, again leading every section of the city for wastepaper reclamation.

Dr. W. F. Anderson

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 22 (AP)—Bishop William F. Anderson, retired, of the Boston area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, passed on today at his summer home.

A native of Morgantown, W. Va., Bishop Anderson became interested in education at an early age and at one time served as Acting President of Boston University.

He retired from the ministry in 1932 after serving as resident Bishop of Boston for eight years.

150 Children Go to Camp As Guests of Legion Post

A group of 150 children left Boston today for a 10-day vacation at Wonderland, the Salvation Army's camp at Lake Massapoag, Sharon, Mass., as the guests of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion. The children departed from the Salvation Army quarters at 14 Warrenton Street.

The Legion post, which is made up of Boston advertising men, has donated a cottage in Wonderland camp to carry on the vacation program and for several years hundreds of veterans' children have enjoyed holidays as a result.

Summer Music School

Charles A. Woodbury, Music Supervisor of Keene, N. H., and Conductor of the New England Music Festival Chorus, will conduct a summer music school at Peterborough, N. H., during the week of July 31-August 5 for music appreciation, and folk dancing. Twenty supervisors from N. H., Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut have registered to date.

Summer Achievements Reviewed at Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 22—Achievements of various different conferences on the Wellesley College campus this summer are being sketched into a composite picture of practical accomplishment this week end at meetings of the School of Community Affairs and the School of Techniques.

Today A. D. Sheffield, Professor Emeritus of Group Leadership at Wellesley, who has led group discussions at the Social Progress Institute for a number of years, told how he is applying the techniques he has developed to speed war production by contented workers in factories which have run into various problems.

At another meeting, Dr. Eliot Chapple, expert on ironing out causes of discontent in plants, was asked what could be done about racial disturbances. "Many of these difficulties are only expressions of resentment at working, living, and paying conditions, which have nothing to do with racial differences, and if these irritating conditions were eliminated, racial conflicts would cease," he stated. "Employees resentful about something within their shop are inclined to make scapegoats of racial groups."

Tomorrow a number of members of the current conferences plan to set out early from South Natick on an all-day canoe trip along the historic Charles River before taking up their discussions again.

Some of the problems facing women who reach higher positions in industry and business were discussed at one meeting of the Community Affairs group by Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner, Director of the University of Chicago's Committee on Human Relations in Industry, who is leader of the present section of this conference.

There is a strong tendency, he said, to consider women in industry as good only for subordinate positions. A woman is usually thought of as a shop worker rather than a foreman, and as a secretary rather than a president—unless she runs her own business. When a woman does move into a superior position, Dr. Gardner continued, she must be prepared not to be discouraged by a general expectancy of failure or an overanxiety, at first, on the part of her fellow workers.

Another difficulty which women executives sometimes run into is that men often decide important matters on the golf course or tennis court, or at their clubs, and women are apt to miss out on such important informal conferences.

There is considerable interest already in the prospects for the third and final section of the School of Community Affairs, which opens on July 27 in the afternoon, immediately after the present section is concluded in the morning. Some members of the present group plan to stay through, and a number of newcomers are expected, who are especially interested in study of community problems which is to be led by Dr. Arthur Raper, social science analyst, and author of various books on share croppers, lynching, and kindred social and agricultural problems.

Tomorrow evening, in the outdoor Greek Theater on the Wellesley College campus, the public is invited to an undenominational vesper service at 7 o'clock, led by Prof. Thomas Hayes Procter, of the Wellesley philosophy department.

Off the Beaten News Path

Here's one: A railroad conductor missed his train! And all because he overslept. Now oversleeping always has been the exclusive right of commuters and commuters alone. In fact, many a time has this conductor "pulled the cord" to let a straggler catch the 7:50—late sleeper, of course.

But a railroad conductor to oversleep—well there's no provision for it in the railroad books. This conductor was in charge of the trailer on the suburban gasoline jitney. And because he didn't awake in time his conscientious superior left him, and the trailer, if you please, behind. This not only caused congestion but brought forth plenty of comments from the packed-in commuters. The conductor who awoke in time took considerable delight—and with an unusually loud voice—in explaining what happened to his subordinate.

The "late sleeper" was back on his run that night; but not without taking plenty of good-natured "ribbing" from his scores of sympathizers. There was a big round lump protruding from his coat pocket and it made an awful loud ticking noise.

In these of priorities where in the world did he find it?

Sailor on Wheels

We have something to add to the list of odd things sailors do on shore-leave. A seaman was discovered recently pedalling up and down the staid malls of Boston Common aboard a bicycle. He had an intent look as of someone who expects to prove something. His bell-bottom trousers were turned up far above his socks, and he was weaving swiftly in and out among the startled pedestrians. It could be, of course, that he just wanted to ride a bicycle.

Safety in Gardens

Praise for Victory Gardeners came from Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, who was in Boston. Stopping for a moment to glance at a map on the wall of the lobby of The Christian Science Publishing Society which showed radio stations of the Mutual hookup, Judge Jones pointed to the long narrow strip of Oklahoma which runs along the northern border of his home State of Texas.

"When I was a boy, that used to be known as 'no man's land,'" he said. "Cattlemen driving their herds to Kansas City had to cross that strip, and sometimes it took two or three days. Outlaws were numerous. But, when it came to selecting an overnight stopping place, they always tried to pick a place where there was a vegetable or flower garden. They always figured folks with gardens were safe people to stay with," the Judge said with a smile.

Woodchucks Helped Selves

One man's reason for not having a Victory Garden this year at his rural abode: "Victory Gardens are to raise food for people. Last year I raised food but it proved to be for woodchucks."

A Cold Shower

Air conditioning is enjoyable when it works properly but when it goes astray, particularly when it is the ice-filled kind that springs a leak once in a while, it is no fun, unless you are equipped with a real sense of humor. And a lad aboard a New York to Boston train needed his one hot afternoon just outside of New London.

He was seated directly between the air conditioning unit which had been only recently filled with ice. The unit sprung a leak and the lad took a cold shower—until he grabbed a nearby umbrella. Seated there with an open umbrella between him and the cascading melted ice, he chuckled as much as his amused fellow passengers until the ice disappeared and the temperature in the car started to climb.

Drivers Criticized For Gasoline Waste

Bus and truck drivers who waste gasoline by letting their motors idle while in terminals or on service routes are incurring increased public disfavor, letters received by the Office of Defense Transportation indicate.

"ODT has requested that bus and truck drivers co-operate in conserving gasoline by turning off their motors when vehicles are not in use," M. R. Colgan, District Manager of the ODT Highway Transport Department, said. "However, letters of complaint still call attention to cases where fuel is consumed by idling motors, while motorists are restricted in travel by gasoline rationing."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Donald Gage, tenor, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.
"Landscape Painting" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Eleanor Randall at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 4 p. m. Mr. Bush will speak on "Portrait Painting." Both are free to the public.

Tuesday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "French Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.
A free recital will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. by Ruby Slaven, soprano; Hazel Hallett, pianist, and Berle Nye Taylor, accompanist.

Wednesday

"The Migration of Symbols" is the topic on which Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public. And at 2 p. m. she will speak on "English Rooms." Free to the public.
A free forum will be conducted by Prof. Max Hartmann in the Soden Lounge at Boston University from 2 to 3 p. m. The subject will be "The Home Front: Economic Aspect, From War to Peace —The Problem of Industrial Reconversion."

Thursday

A motion picture illustrating the processes in creating a figure in bronze, from the clay model to the final casting, will be shown in the Museum of Fine Arts at 10:30 a. m. The picture is entitled "From Clay to Bronze" and is free to the public.
Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "Techniques in Painting" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.
A free recital will be given by Ellinor Benedict, cellist, and Albion Metcalf, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.
A free organ recital will be given by Prof. Raymond C. Robinson in Trinity Church, Copley Square, from 2:45 to 3:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Do You Really NEED *It?*

It's an exciting model, we'll agree, but do you really need it?

How much better to tuck away more of your earnings regularly in this bank, thereby keeping down inflation while inflating your Savings Account. We're here to serve.

BRANCH OFFICES: Back Bay, 205 Berkeley St. Roslindale, 754 South St.

SUFFOLK Savings Bank
1 Tremont St., Boston

WE'RE PROUD OF IT—YET SORRY, TOO

We are proud because more than 85% of our work contributes to the war effort.

GEO. T. HOYT COMPANY 1869

We're sorry we can't give all customers our usual service. We still do the best we can.

GEO. T. HOYT CO.
543-549 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.
Telephone CHArlestown 2475—2476

Best Schoolteachers Urged As U. S. Need in Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—The American public does not appreciate the importance of keeping the best teachers in school during a time of national crisis, and, therefore, has made the same mistake as in World I, according to a report of a six-year study by the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council on Education. The conclusions of the Commission were disclosed by Dr. E. S. Evenden of Teachers College, Columbia University, chairman of the group making the study.

"The American people have taken their public school system and the qualifications of the teachers on faith," he said. "They have an inarticulate pride in them, but have not clearly conceived the basic relationships between good schools, the teachers in the schools, and the safety of the democratic form of government for which they are waging war."

The survey showed, he continued, that enrollments in teacher colleges have suffered a sharper decline than those of other professional groups, with the exception of the law schools. In addition, many teachers have left the schools for war jobs.

Teacher Lack Closes Schools

"Schools again have been closed for want of teachers," he said. "Standards of teacher preparation have been lowered, emergency certificates have been issued to persons unqualified for teaching, educational services have been curtailed, class sizes increased, teachers' salaries allowed to remain far below what others with less preparation were able to earn in government and war work, and increases, when given, have not kept pace with the increased cost of living.

"Many of these things would not have been allowed to happen had a larger proportion of our people realized the importance of good teachers if we are going to give our boys and girls the kind of schools they must have in order to make this country the kind of country we want it to be."

One of the Commission's accomplishments was the establishment of a Collaboration Center on Human Growth and Development at the University of Chicago, where teachers from many institutions worked together in improving education both for the child and the teacher. In its co-operative field study, the Commission utilized the services of representatives of 20 national institutions in addition to State, county and city schools.

Correct Teaching Methods

"The Center has gained academic respectability as a field for study and has made possible the substitution of a sympathetic understanding of children and the motives behind their behavior for the muddling, maudlin mishandling of behavior problems by well-intentioned but uniformed teachers, 'who just love boys and girl,'" Dr. Evenden declared.

The teacher's need to understand herself as well as the children has also been recognized, according to the report, and provision for recreational and intellectual development has helped to prove to the community that teachers are "wholesome, interesting and normal persons."

"The need for preparing teachers so as to understand democracy and the principles of democratic behavior that they can teach it and practice it is apparent at all times for this country," the report added.

The study, which has not yet been completed, is being made through grants from the General Education Board. The director of the Commission is Dr. Karl W. Bigelow of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Arts and Theater Group Gives Roosevelt Support

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—A group of artists, writers, and theater people announced yesterday the formation of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and its support of efforts to re-elect President Roosevelt.

Convention Vote Satisfies Them

Associated Press

Senator Harry S. Truman and Family

Senator Truman of Missouri, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, shown with his wife (left) and daughter, Margaret, as they appeared during their visit to the National Convention.

World League Proposed To Fit All Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—A possible solution to the perplexing problem of relationships between big and little nations in a world organization might be to let every country be chiefly active in that phase of international affairs in which it has the most interests and the most resources, according to Lester B. Pearson, Minister Counselor of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, on the Beyond Victory Program of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace over Station WNYC last night.

Canada, for example, he held, as the nation with the largest surplus food production, would have a special interest in seeing that nobody goes hungry. On the other hand, the countries with the biggest military establishments—the United States, Great Britain and Russia—would undertake to police the world against aggression.

Mr. Pearson said he thought Canada's belonging to some sort of world association would help the Dominion's relationship with the British Commonwealth because it would remove the risk of the British group developing in a narrow or exclusive way that might result in a conflict of interests between the Commonwealth and Canada as a North American nation.

"The truth is, of course, that Canada today is no more a colony of Britain than California is of New York," he added. "Both Canada and Britain are members on an equal footing of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which, I might say, incidentally, is one League of Nations that worked."

The Canada of today is more industrial than agricultural and possesses a balanced economy, Mr. Pearson said, but while that country is better off in that respect than it has ever been, trade is still an essential to her welfare.

"Canada is different from the United States," he continued, for while we are one of the world's richest countries in respect to certain kinds of natural resources, we can never be nearly self-supporting as the United States could be if it had to.

"We just have to keep on manufacturing and growing things to sell to other countries or we can't live as we want to ourselves."

N. Y. Dogs Attend School for Manners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—The first training course for teaching city dogs obedience and good manners opened under the auspices of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Armory of the 17th Regiment, New York Guards, last night.

With about 60 "students" enrolled for the course, instruction was given by Miss Blanche Saunders, obedience trainer, who will conduct the class each Friday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, for the next 10 weeks.

Among those who hailed the opening of the course was Herman J. Bernard, Borough President of Manhattan, who saw the training course as a vital step in teaching the city dog his "place in the community."

"The tremendous growth in the canine population in this city in the past few years makes such training both desirable and necessary."

Temperance Union Day Again Set for July 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 22—The annual custom of setting aside July 27 as National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Day will be observed here again this year by the nationally-known Summer Assembly, it was announced today.

Included in this season's Chautauqua program is a three-week short course in alcohol education, with Miss Estelle Bozeman, a N. W. C. T. U. specialist in this subject, as director. Aug. 14-18 will be devoted to a discussion on methods for youth instruction on beverage alcohol.

Cultural as Well as War Aid Brings U. S. and China Closer

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—When President Roosevelt in May, 1941, advised the War Department that China's defense was vital to the defense of the United States, and therefore that aid under Lend-Lease could be extended to Chungking, he did more than permit the transfer of war weapons to China.

He opened up opportunities for cultural, educational, and technical aid to be extended to China that have done much to cement Chinese-American ties. He provided for co-operation in non-military fields that is bridging over the gap in century-old cultural exchanges that otherwise would have occurred.

An illuminating report on the cultural exchanges that have occurred between China and the United States during this war appeared in a recent Department of State bulletin. The author, Willys R. Peck, whose years of service in the Foreign Service in China and Thailand well prepared him for his present work with the Office of Public Information, discloses the relatively small but enormously important cultural aids America is now extending to China.

War Hit Students

When the war broke out there were approximately 1,800 Chinese students in the United States. The war cut off their remittances and because both the Chinese and the American Governments realized the importance of continuing the training of Chinese students for postwar reconstruction work, the State Department began giving scholarships to Chinese students. To date, some 400 persons have been extended monthly grants, and reports from their instructors in the various American colleges and universities where they have pursued their further training testify to the abilities and excellent work of these students.

These Chinese students are primarily specializing in fields that will fit them for rebuilding China culturally, economically and socially.

For instance, the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture is training some Chinese students in the making of maps from aerial surveys. The Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation and the Tennessee Valley Authority are training others in hydraulic engineering. Others are getting surgical instruction in hospitals.

Chinese Aid U. S. Schools

Chinese men and women have been appointed "consultants" or "visiting teachers" in certain school systems—in Springfield, Mass., in Lincoln, Neb., in Philadelphia, in the San Francisco Bay area. They not only learn American educational methods but explain Chinese customs and culture to groups of American pupils.

Besides arranging for Chinese students to continue their studies in the United States, the State Department has arranged to have American specialists in various fields go to China to aid the Chungking Government in preparing for China's reconstruction.

The Chinese were particularly interested in having American specialists in soil conservation, animal husbandry, agriculture, sanitation, engineering, technical education, metallurgy, communications, journalism, and in the co-operative movement.

The State Department located a number of qualified specialists and 22 have been chosen, with others in the process of being selected. Of those chosen, a number have returned to the United States. Their accomplishments include:

Many Solid Accomplishments

1. A report with recommendations for China's water and soil conservation work that has been officially acclaimed by the Chinese.

2. A study of soil-erosion prevention and the possibility of dehydration of foods.

3. Experimentation with 52 varieties of potatoes to discover what type is best suited for different areas in northwest China where the culture of potatoes is expected to do much to prevent famines and aid in colonization.

4. A report on the subject of animal breeding and the possibilities of improvement.

5. Experimental planting of grass seeds carried on in the frontier provinces of Sikang and Ninghsia, said to be the most extensive ever made.

6. Collection of information to go into a book on Chinese livestock types and conditions.

7. Advice on irrigation and power and similar enterprises for western China.

8. Instruction to Chinese factories on American machine-shop practices.

9. Preparation of a program for the national expansion of China's long-distance telephone system.

10. Advice on improving efficiency of China's vast network of industrial co-operatives.

The Department of State sends microfilmed copies of technical and learned journals to dozens of centers in China. There besides being read by aid of projectors the microfilm is frequently copied and mimeographed selections widely distributed.

To help get translations of meritorious American books and research papers made and available to the Chinese the Department has awarded small honorariums for such translations. About 20 books on the United States are in the process of translation.

In addition to arranging for Chinese students to continue studies here in the United States and to sending specialists to China the State Department has arranged to have a number of Chinese scholars to visit, study and lecture in the United States. Six have already come and six more have been invited.

Not long ago Vice-President Henry L. Wallace in journeying to Chungking took with him, at the State Department's request, some chemicals, books and other cultural materials. There were over 90 separate packages destined for 43 different institutions. On each package it said:

"The contents of this package are sent to you under the program of cultural relations of the Department of State of the United States as a small evidence of the continuance of the long-time cultural exchanges between our two countries."

Wallace Smiles in Defeat, Pledges Support to Ticket

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace came up smiling today after losing the biggest battle of his political career.

"I'm happy about it—I really am," he told sympathizers who filed through his hotel suite last night.

He was happy, he explained, because he thought the fight he had made for renomination had advanced further the cause of political and economic liberalism which he espouses.

And he made it clear he would go all the way for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket this fall. If he felt that the President, by making known that Senator Harry S. Truman would be acceptable as running mate, had contributed to his defeat, he gave no sign of it.

"I believe more strongly than ever that President Roosevelt is the voice of western liberalism for the world," he said in a dictated statement. "It is exceedingly important that that voice goes on.

I hope all true liberals will do their part to see that the voice is able to carry on in 1945."

To Senator Truman he sent this message: "Congratulations upon your enlarged opportunity to help the President and the people. Both of us will do our maximum for Roosevelt and what Roosevelt stands for."

Mr. Wallace had stayed away from the convention hall during the balloting on Vice-President, secluding himself in his Sherman Hotel Rooms. While the preliminaries were going on he took a nap. A handful of his political backers and members of his staff sat in an adjoining room listening to the program on the radio.

Midway in the first ballot he moved into the radio-equipped room to listen. Hopes of the Wallace followers were high then. Shouts and cheers could be heard as each new bloc of votes were cast for him.

As soon as the second ballot tabulation gave Senator Truman a majority, Mr. Wallace admitted the waiting reporters and photographers. A few close friends also crowded in to shake hands.

The defeated Vice-President, in shirt sleeves and smiling broadly, seemed the least disheartened person in the room.

He replied, "Of course," to a question whether he would campaign actively for the ticket.

"The cause of liberalism has been advanced—that's the main thing," he declared.

Did he mean, he was asked, that he did not consider his own defeat a blow to liberalism.

"I don't look on it as a blow to liberalism," came the answer. "I think we have made a real start toward a vital, liberal democracy. Roosevelt must be supported during the emergency of the war, and during the making of the peace."

Then he put on his coat and went out—for a walk.

"I need a little exercise," he explained.

Truman's Wife and Daughter Are Too Excited to Believe It

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The wife and daughter of Senator Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Truman and Margaret, found it exciting but hard to believe that dad is the running mate for President Roosevelt's fourth-term bid.

They joined the Senator here from Denver, Colo., where Miss Truman has been singing soprano roles in summer opera.

Three weeks ago the Trumans celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary, a peaceful family affair in sharp contrast to the Senator's huddles with Party leaders ever since.

Miss Truman's blonde hair was swinging and her hazel eyes shining from excitement about her father.

"I certainly didn't think this would happen," she grinned.

Miss Truman plans her usual summer stay at their Independence, Mo., home before resuming history studies at George Washington University in Washington.

Singer and pianist, she has hopes of a musical career "if I have the talent," and also is studying radio dramatics.

She helps her mother keep house in the Trumans' maidless seven-room Connecticut Avenue apartment in Washington (where they speak of maids in hushed tones).

She says thefamily has many a quiet evening there "because that's the only time dad has to rest—and sometimes I have to study."

Mrs. Truman was born Bess Wallace, but claims no kinship with Henry A., for whose job her husband contended.

New Beauty For Hair

NOONAN'S LEMON SHAMPOO

FREE FROM EXCESS ALKALI

home sizes for hair hands bath 10c-19c-39c at druggists or "5 and 10" favored at beauty and barber shops

Noonan's LEMON Shampoo

BOOKS FOUND FREE

What Books Do You Want?

We quote lowest market prices. No charge for locating Hard-to-Find and Out-of-Print Books. All books, OLD or NEW, mailed POST-FREE.

SEARCHLIGHT BOOK REPORTER
22 East 17th Street, New York City

Tasty and Good

MANUFACTURED BY LANCE, INC. CHARLOTTE N. C. LANCE TOASTCHEE MADE OF PEANUTS FLOUR SHORTENING SALT CHEESE LEAVENING MALT SYRUP SPICES CERTIFIED COLOR NET WT 1½ OZS

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Back the Attack
with
MORE War Bonds

SOUTH AFRICA
HUNT, LEUCHARS & HEPBURN LTD.
P. O. Box 653, Pretoria
Tel. Add. Vangpre. Phone: Nos. 2-0811
FOR ALL
BUILDING MATERIALS
We Manufacture First Grade Joinery, "Universal" Teak Windows, Fencing Materials and Builders Ironmongery
Call or Write for Quotations
Branches at: DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, LOURENCO MARQUES, BRAKPAN, GERMISTON and KLERKSDORP.

YOU CAN'T BEAT Finney's
Queensland's Leading Departmental Store
Queen and Adelaide Streets
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

RE-SOLE YOUR SHOES
Easy—at home. Spread on So-Lo. It wears like leather. For all footwear, children's and grownups'. Also mends tires, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth. MEND THE HOLE for SPREADS on like butter. Dries tough overnight. Flexible. Non-skid. Waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed.
1¢
So-Lo AT ANY HARDWARE AND 10¢ STORE

Bradford Bachrach
knows how to photograph the lady with a
Heart Shaped Face
One of a series of types BACHRACH photographs successfully
Bachrach Portrait Photographers Since 1868
BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON
PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD, EAST ORANGE, BALTIMORE

As a GENERAL needs an ARMY...
...YOU NEED A RESERVE SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THE
Charlestown FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
Safe $63,000,000. Resources
Proven 90 Years of Service
Friendly 43,000 Depositors
THOMPSON SQUARE STATION, BOSTON, MASS.
BANK BY MAIL
It's safe, economical, and makes the Bank as convenient to you as your nearest letter box. Write for free booklet and forms to Dept M.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
SHEERER THAN EVER!
No-Seam Stockings
3 PAIRS 1.44
So smooth-fitting from top to toe these seamless rayon sheers rival even the most glamorous self-acquired suntan. Just one even shimmer of glorious summer color—Sundash. Wear them inside out and they give you an even smoother finish, a slimmer look. You'll especially approve the slick fit at the ankles. For best service buy three pairs!
ONE TO WASH, ONE TO DRY, ONE TO WEAR
JORDAN'S HOSIERY—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE
Call HUB. 2700—9:30 A. M. 'til 9 P. M. or ELI. 3000 'til 5:30 P. M., or mail coupon.
JORDAN MARSH, Boston 7, Mass. CSM-12
Please send me _____ pairs of No-Seam Sheers, average length only, at 3 pairs for 1.44. (We suggest you give us the size and width of your shoe for correct bareleg fit.)
Name _____
Street _____ Charge ☐
City _____ Zone _____ Check ☐
State _____ M. O. ☐

Gabardine Rainwear!
—Dependable in undependable weather
WHEN there's no longer a great abundance of needed things—it comes to our mind:—We have on hand a really inviting abundance in Gabardine Raincoats . . . Styled either in Regular or Balmacaan types—in several colors and in several lengths . . . always a ready alternate as Raincoat or Topcoat—unfailing, durable, sensible, smart—and like a Cape Cod Cottage will never go out of fashion . . .
All Wool and Wool and Cotton for $45 and $40
In fine Cotton Gabardine for $15
Scott & Company LIMITED REG US PAT OFF
336 to 340 Washington St., Boston 8

• FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION
Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave.—Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050 Boston Tel. COM. 1530

Happiness
So often brought to another by a simple remembrance. Here is a new form of greeting—unique, dignified, yet colorful and enduring. A woven BOOKMARK GREETING, 1¼ x 6 inches, carried by an aristocratic folder with envelope. Subjects are:
The Lord's Prayer — *I am the Resurrection* (John 11:25)
The 23rd Psalm — *The Beatitudes* — *Pledge to U. S. Flag* — *Pledge to Christian Flag* — *The Ten Commandments* — *Lincoln—Gettysburg*
On sale at religious book stores, department stores or sample postpaid for 20c; assortment of eight subjects for $1.40; any chosen assortment, per doz., $2.00. Postpaid.
QUALITY WEAVING COMPANY
5501 Devon St., Philadelphia 31, Pa.

Victory Garden Products Begin Reaching the Table

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For most Victory Gardeners in New England the season is on for eating from the garden, meal after meal of delicious fresh vegetables. The fact that produce is home-grown isn't in itself, however, a guarantee of prime flavor and succulence; harvesting at exactly the right time is necessary.

You are probably all having snap beans now. The smaller the pods the more tender they are, but for flavor you want to let the little beans form inside enough to fill the pods without becoming noticeable. Cut the pods off with scissors, and don't work among the plants when they are wet.

Pole beans are harvested at the same stage of growth—when long and firm but not knobby. If you miss any pods, the matured beans inside make good shell beans. Some people use them when dry for baked beans also. Limas are harvested when the beans inside the pods are still young. Open a few pods to help you decide. Later you will get so you can tell by feeling them. Lima beans also can be dried and cooked. Shell beans are picked when the pods are well filled but have not become dry.

Harvesting Broccoli

Broccoli should be harvested when the flower heads are still tightly folded. These, you will notice, also branch out from the main stems. Keep the flower heads cut, even if you cannot use them all, for cutting them encourages further side shoots to develop. Three or four inches of stem can be cooked with the flower heads, and the tender leaves as well. Most plants produce two or three cuttings.

If you have plenty of cabbage, do harvest some of it while it is green and soft. Pull it up, then cut off the root. It is tender and tasty and all of the leaves can be eaten. For slaw it should be more mature: push down the loose outer leaves and cut the stalk just below the head. Cauliflower matures so quickly after it has been tied up for blanching, that it should be watched closely. Pull up the plant when the curd, or bleached center or "flower," has reached a good size, but has not had a chance to open up. Cut the stalk just below the curd.

Swiss chard: Cut or snap off the leaves about six or eight inches long. Any leaves that grow very large and coarse should be cut off and thrown on the compost pile, for they are tough and bitter, and will take strength from the plant.

The right moment to pick corn is probably a matter of experience, and yet harvesting at this right moment is particularly important with corn. The ears should feel solid, not cushiony, to the touch, and the silk should have just dried and turned brown. You may even need to open up a place and look at the kernels; however, because this exposes the ear to mice, ants, and drying air, it should be done cautiously and as infrequently as possible.

Tastes Vary

Fortunately there are always some in a family who like the ears very young and others who like them more mature, so all can be suited. Corn loses its sugar content very rapidly after picking. It is best when eaten within not more than 20 minutes of harvesting. Ten minutes in the pot is ample; we like our at nearer seven. In fact, really fresh vegetables need very little cooking—which also has its points in fuel saving.

In harvesting cucumbers, which can which can be picked at any stage of growth desired, be sure to go over the vines carefully so as not to miss any growing down underneath, for the vines will stop bearing if any completely mature. The smaller the fruits are when picked the more the vines will bear. Six to eight inches is a good length. Watch for cucumber beetles. In fact, never hesitate to keep cucumber and summer squash vines picked so that they will continue to produce.

Presumably, you have been harvesting lettuce all along so already know that the leaf varieties can be taken up as a plant or leaves cut or broken off at the stem. The head varieties are cut just above the ground.

Little new potatoes, dug after the vine has ceased blossoming and before it begins to die down, are delicacies known only to the fortunate families of home gardeners. If you have enough vines, try digging a few when they are pullets' egg size. Otherwise save them all until the vines have died down. Dig carefully. If the ground is wet the late crop should be dug soon after ripening. If the weather is fairly dry or your potatoes are in a well drained place, the late crop can be left in the ground for some time after the foliage dies down.

Tomatoes are firmer if picked just before they are ripe and allowed to ripen in a sunny window.

TREFRY & PARTRIDGE

Jewelers

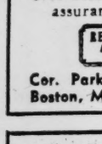
Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Cor. Park and Beacon Streets Boston, Mass. Tel. LAF. 7490

VACATION SPECIAL

Permanent Wave 7.50



Regular 10.00 Value

Machine or Machineless

Complete Beauty Culture

Smith Beauty Salon

Daylight—Aircooled Shop

1126 Boylston St., Boston Circle 9830

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston 11, Mass.

Fashion Authority

Yes! It Is True!

C. Crawford Hollidge IS opening a "year-around" shop in Wellesley about September first! An attractive shop—where parking is not a problem—air-conditioned comfort is assured—and the loveliest clothes of a new season will capture your eye—and heart.

Yes, the eternal search of the fashion-alert will be facilitated at C. Crawford Hollidge in Wellesley. You'll find QUALITY the keynote, just as it is in our Boston shop—and at Hyannis.

N. E. Played Vital Role In Truman Vote

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—New Englanders, including the Massachusetts delegation which switched en masse at the moment votes were necessary, played an important role in the nomination of Senator Harry S. Truman for Vice-President.

Chairman of the Senate War Progress Committee bearing his name, Senator Truman needed 20-odd votes to give him the nomination on the second ballot.

The honor of providing the necessary votes went to House Majority Floor Leader John W. McCormack, heading the Bay Staters. Mr. McCormack took the floor microphone and was recognized by Chairman Sam D. Jackson of Indiana.

"Massachusetts casts its entire 34 votes for Truman," shouted Mr. McCormack.

Previously the most Senator Truman had been able to garner was 13½.

Maine also threw in its ten votes for Senator Truman at the propitious time, but George M. Jabar of Waterville, a C. I. O. member who had wanted Vice-President Wallace's renomination, protested. He was, however, overruled by the chair.

Likewise, New Hampshire's switch to Senator Truman, accomplished in the speedy transfer of delegation after delegation to the one-time county court judge, was protested by Bernard D. O'Kane of Dover, N. H. But his effort also was pounded down by the gavel-swinging chairman.

The convention spotlight again was grabbed by Michael J. Ward, Boston school committeeman, as a result of his insurgence. He demanded a poll of the delegation after it announced Massachusetts was giving 12½ votes to Mr. Wallace, 12½ to Senator Truman and six to Senator Barkley of Kentucky on the first ballot.

Later Mr. Ward told reporters he wanted to bring the vote into the open.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, who seconded Senator Truman's nomination, and his delegation were early converts to the Missourian's banner.

Connecticut received loud cheers from the partisan gallery when it cast the first full state vote on both ballots for the incumbent vice-president.

During the nominations, Frank H. Duffy, veteran Party leader of Vermont, was given an ovation for "passing" without delaying proceedings by more oratory at a time when the delegates and gallery were wearying of speeches and wanted action.

Boston Bureau Helps Servicemen's Folks From Out of Town

Servicemen's families from out of town no longer need to wander through the mazes of downtown Boston looking for food, lodgings, or places to go and things to do.

All that's necessary is that they call the Ask-It Bureau, Liberty 8515, a Red Feather Service, sponsored by the Greater Boston Community Council, to learn the how, when, and where of things.

As an additional aid, the Ask-It Bureau has just published a new 24-page booklet which has been generously distributed through service clubs, railroad information booths, and other travel centers.

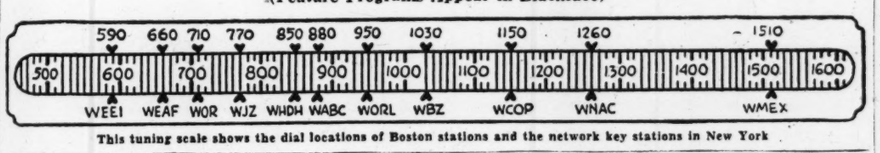
It tells about lodgings, service clubs, where to locate men in different branches of the service, and the ups and downs of "Park Street Under" subway station.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc—199m
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service: Weather.	of the Air speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour: Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle: Songs	"The Breakfast Table"	er: quartet: soloist	News service	News: Farm & Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup.	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air.	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30	gan recital	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	ices
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather: Symphonietta	Manner: recordings
10:45	Hymns: spirituals	Services: speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News: Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices: speaker
11:15	Choir: Dan O'Neil	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	ices: speaker
11:45	ing: guest spkrs	Services: speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian music	News: Weather: Music	Reviewing Stand: "1944	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	"The High School Man"	Democratic Party"	Gracie Fields, songs
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	'Portland, Maine'	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Old Village Choir	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Rabbi Anton Zolli. Rome	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Wm. A. Burden, tlk	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	"Music Without Words"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Labor's Role in Politics	"Music Without Words"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours:	Cavalcade of Song	"Sunday Spotlight"	"The Sky Rider": Serv-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Man Named Jones	Cavalcade of Song	Something for the Girls	icemen's Quiz Show	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Lee Sweetland, baritone;	Lee Castle's Orchestra.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News: Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or.: News	orchestra; chorus: talk	Lee Castle's Orchestra.	gram: talk: music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	Music in Review	World News: Upton	"This Is Fort Dix": all-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Fritz Reiner, con.:	Music: Leland Stowe	Close: Roy Shield's Or	soldier show: T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Shostakovitch ver-	Message of Israel	'The Army Hour': pick-	"Mysterious Traveler"	Religious program
3:45	sion Moussorgsky's	Message of Israel	ups from Training Cen-	"Mysterious Traveler"	Religious program
4:00	'Boris Godounoff':	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:15	A. Kipnis, soloist	Musical Poll of Hits	world: speakers	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:30	Eleanor Steber:	Mona Paulee: Raoul	Lands of the Free: dr.:	"Thanks to America":	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45	Percy Faith, con.	Jobin: W. Pelletier, con	Indian Educators: News	Jean Merrill: Orch.	operas: recordings
5:00	Family Hour: Ei-	Mary Small Revue:	NBC Symphony Orch.:	"Green Valley, U.S.A.":	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	leen Farrell: Reed	Betty Garde: P Donald	Dr. Frank Black, cond;	Geraldine Fitzgerald	operas: recordings
5:30	Kennedy: or.: dr.	"Hot Copy": drama	D. Taylor; Meredith	"Adventures of Bul-	Sunday Dance Session
5:45	William Shirer	"Hot Copy": drama	Wilson; G. Gershwin	dog Drummond": dr.	Sunday Dance Session
6:00	Shirley Booth in	Paul Whiteman Show:	Religious program	Band Parade	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	'Long Engagement'	Buddy Weed, pianist;	Religious program	"Baseball news"	light Services: speaker
6:30	America in Air	E. Knight: Bob John-	"Men at Sea": drama:	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in Air	ston: Hi Lo Jack Dame	Skipper Returns to Ship	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00	Invasion News	News commentator	"All-Time Hit Parade",	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Mozart
7:15	Invasion News	Musical Moments	guest, Al Jolson	Hour: speaker	Concerto 4 in D major
7:30	Eddie Garr Revue:	Quiz Kids: Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon: Orchestra;	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Mozart
7:45	Patricia Morison	m. c.	Gypsy Markoff: News.	Hour: speaker	Concerto 4 in D major
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr:	Greenfield Village Chapel	Gracie Fields Show;	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Hedy Lamarr	Baseball scores. Music.	Guest, Eddie Cantor	tion Board: Human in-	Services: speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	"Bob White's Deadline:	One Man's Family	terest prgm: est. panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News	Improvised dramas	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services: speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	3 Guest Commentators	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Walter Hampden: Leoni-	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: dr.: music	Chamber Music Society	Round: orch.: News	das Witherall's Adven.	Hour: speaker
9:30	Jas. Melton Show:	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	"What's Name of That	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Francia White	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Song?": music quiz	Hour: speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News: Baseball scores.
10:15	It": quiz program.	ring William Bendix.	Or.: Marie Rogvdahl	The Good - Will Hour:	Irish Melodies
10:30	"We, the People":	Freeling Foster's 'Keen-	Les Tremayne: Alfred	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana
10:45	Guests: music	ing Up With the World	Drake: Anita Ellis	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00	News: Weather	Newscast	News: Weather: Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Jimmy Dorsey's Or	Curtain Calls	Pacific Story: Drama	Hour: speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or	Curtain Calls: News	"Chinese Communists"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc—199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch.	News: "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Star Playhouse": dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sk.	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette: Or	You're Telling Us"	News service: News	Polka Time: News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Off the Record	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Carl Caruso, News	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'The Guiding Light': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Today's Children": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup: Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Larraine O'Day, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	Jane Cowl Series	Music: News: Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"	Boston Braves- St. Louis	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": comedy	Cardinals baseball game	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Listen & Live"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular Music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	News; Les Brown's Or.
4:15	guest stars; Song.	Newscasts	Stella Dallas: sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown': sketch	Cardinals baseball game	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Fol's.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950: Music	Music: Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30	Sports: Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Johnny Mercer's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Something for the Girls
7:15	"Dateline": drama	music; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Terry's Tunes"	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger":	Embarkation Port Band	Radio Newsreel	Johannes Steel, news
7:45	to the Yanks"	John Barry, news	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Music of Romance	Program
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Lovely Lady": drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Licia Albanese, soprano	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music: Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone: N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"Counterspy": drama	Gladys Swarthout;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bloch:
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"Counterspy": drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Screen Test"	"Schelomo" (Hebrew
9:30	Herbert Marshal in	Ted Weems' Orch.	Rose Bampton, soprano;	Music of Worship: Solo-	Rhapsodie)
9:45	'A Man Named X'	Dance Orch.: Drama	Or.: W. Pelletier, con.	ists: A. Wallenstein	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: J. Cagney,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine:	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	"Night Must Fall"	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; Or.	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Vocal trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan's	Political speaker	"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show:	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orch.
10:45	Show; Jose Ferrer	"Silver Nocturne"	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music: Weather	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News: E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Spivack's Or.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather: Bump Hadley	Gus Martel's Orch.	Les Brown's Orch.
11:30	Tony Pastor's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Tony Pastor's Or.,	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; News

STATE ELECTION

MASSACHUSETTS OFFICIAL WAR BALLOT

FOR

MALDEN

Ward **7**

Precinct **2**

Tuesday, November 7, 1944

Frederic W. Cook

Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

For Servicemen

This is how the face of Massachusetts' first war ballot for absentee voting by servicemen will look.*

Instructions for Voting

Read Carefully Before Marking Ballot

1. This ballot must be marked in the presence of a commissioned officer or non-commissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant or petty officer in the military or naval forces. If you are in the Merchant Marine it must be marked in the presence of a member of the Merchant Marine designated by the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration to administer oaths.

2. Do not allow any person to see how you mark your ballot unless you are unable to mark it on account of physical disability in which case you may request the officer before whom you take the oath to mark it for you. If so marked at your request, have officer so state in writing on ballot envelope over his signature.

3. After marking ballot enclose and seal it in ballot envelope upon which the affidavit appears.

4. Then fill in (PRINT plainly in capital letters) the blanks on this envelope, except those the officer is to fill in, and sign and swear to the affidavit before the officer who must also sign.

5. If you are not a registered voter, the officer taking your oath must require you to read aloud the five lines of the constitution appearing on the envelope.

6. After the affidavit has been filled in and signed by you and the officer, enclose and seal envelope in the return envelope addressed to the election commissioners or the clerk of your city or town. Be sure to write in the lower left corner of this envelope (PRINT plainly in capital letters) your street and number, ward and precinct, if any, where registered or seeking to vote.

7. Mail ballot in time to reach your city or town not later than November 7th, 1944.

8. The ballot must reach your polling place before the closing of the polls November 7, 1944, or your ballot cannot be counted.

Canadian Artists Exhibit in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 22 — Paintings by Canadian Artists, most of them members of Montreal's Contemporary Art Society, have been hung in the gallery of the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont, and will be on exhibition during the next four weeks.

The paintings were brought here through the efforts of Francis Colburn, instructor in painting at the University, to familiarize the University community with the work being done by the so-called "modern" group of Canada. According to Mr. Colburn, this is the first time this particular collection has been shown in the United States.

Woman High Sheriff

For the first time in history, New Hampshire is going to have a feminine high sheriff. On Sept. 7 Miss Helen M. Kenney, a deputy sheriff of Merrimack County for 32 years, will take the oath of office to serve out the unexpired term of High Sheriff George A. Wooster, who will retire on that date. Miss Kenney will be the only member of her sex East of the Mississippi holding the office of high sheriff. Miss Kenney was named to fill out the term by the Superior Court. The first of next year the new sheriff named by the voters at the November election will take office. When she takes office, Miss Kenney will name as a deputy the present sheriff, under whom she has served for 31 years.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:00 p. m.—Week End Review.
5:30 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:45 p. m.—Don Cossack's Chorus.
6:00 p. m.—News; weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 4:30—Same as WNAC.
4:30 p. m.—Garwood Yan's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 9—Same as WNAC.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM. Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

1:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:30 p. m. to 9—Same at WNAC.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Oh, Boy!" starring Patti Pickens. Music by Jerome Kern. 8:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, July 22

"Sambre et Meuse" Regiment, March
Planquette-Turlet
Overture to "Egmont" Beethoven
Fifteenth Slavonic Dance in C major
Dvořák
"Bostonia" Suite Keith Brown
Orchestrated by J. Langendoen
(Meditation)—On the Esplanade (March)
Prelude to "Meistersinger" Wagner
Austrian Peasant Dances Schonherr
"Oklahoma!" Selection Rodgers-Bodge
"Stars and Stripes Forever" Sousa

Sunday, July 23

Marche Militaire Schubert
Overture to "Leonore," No. 3 Beethoven
"Spring" Grieg
Finale, Symphony No. 4, in F minor
Tchaikovsky
"Waltz of the Flowers" from "Nut-cracker" Suite Tchaikovsky
Meditation from "Thais" Massenet
(Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus)
Hora Staccato Dniou-Heifetz
"Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by Donald Gage, tenor. Audrey Boyce, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Broadway Rhythm," Ginny Simms, George Murphy. 3:00, 6:05, 9:15. "Black Parachute," John Carradine, Osa Massen. 1:55, 5:00, 8:10.

Fenway—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:18, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40 7:20, 10:10. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore — "Backeround to Danger," George Raft. 1:00, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Heats On," Mae West. 2:20, 5:10, 8:00.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:50.

Metropolitan—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor. 11:40, 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 11:00, 2:00, 5:00, 8:05. "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:00, 12:10, 3:10, 6:15, 9:15.

Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"This Is the Life," Susanna Foster, Donald O'Connor. 9:45, 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:00. Stage Show, 11:20, 1:45, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.

Scollay—"Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 9:35, 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 11:05, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

State—"The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:55, 4:00, 7:05, 10:10. "U-Boat Prisoner." 11:30, 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Leningrad Music Hall." "Somewhere in the U. S. A." "Sky Slopes." "This Is Tomorrow." "Coney Island." "Bachelor Daze."

Telepix—"Tomorrow's World," "Hot Money." "Ducks." "Mexico." "FitzPatrick Tour." "Miniature Western." "Marines Capture Saipan." World News. Two cartoons. Cont. 10:30 to midnight.

Uptown—"Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Attack," War Documentary. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Pinup Girl," Betty Grable. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "3 Men in White," John Harvey, Martha Raye. 10:45, 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane. Continuous 1:15 to 11.

Allston: "Bahama Passage," M. Carroll, S. Hayden. "Waterfront," J. C. Nalsh, J. Carradine 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes.

Regent: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Sunday Punch," Gene Rogers.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 1:30, 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. March of Time—Back Door to Tokyo.

Coolidge Corner: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young.

Cleveland Circle: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:00, 8:00.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Gas Light," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. Continuous 1 to 11.

Harvard: "Up In Mabel's Room," M. Reynolds, D. O'Keefe. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, V. Bruce. 2:00, 8:00.

University: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:29, 5:30, 8:40. "The March of Time—Backdoor to Tokyo." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:10, 5:31, 9:12. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt, 4:05, 7:46.

Park: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. "Sailor's Holiday."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Continuous 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:10, 8:15.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 2:30, 8:15. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles. 1:30, 4:52, 7:58. "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:52, 5:58, 9:11.

Mystic: "Follow the Leader," East Side Kids. 2:01, 7, 9:57. "The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson, Victor Varconi. 3:11, 8:12.

Strand: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 3:34, 7, 9:40. "Call of the South Seas," Janet Martin, Allen Lane. 2:30, 8:41.

Maplewood: "Lady and the Monster," Vera Ralston, Richard Arlen. 3:37, 9:37. "Cowboy in the Clouds," Charles Starrett. 2:12, 8:12.

Orpheum: "The Purple Heart," Don Berry, D. Andrews. 3:25, 9:10. "Riders of the Deadline," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:10, 7:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Rationing," Wallace Beery. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Gung Ho," R. Scott, G. MacDonald. "You Can't Ration Love." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. Selected Short Subjects.

NEWTON—West Newton: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. Selected Short Subjects.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Follow the Leader," Leo Gorcey. "Wyoming Hurricane,"

Drive Opens in Boston To Halt 'Mother Racket'

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A move to counteract the menace of Fascist-minded women's groups masquerading under the name "mother," was made in Boston this week by Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations.

Believing that knowledge is the first step toward combatting it, she sent a letter to the 75 club presidents within the Federation calling their attention to an article in the July Woman's Home Companion entitled "The Mother Racket."

Written by Patricia Lockridge, its Washington correspondent, the Companion article specifies six "mothers" organizations as exploiting the name of mother to "spread the three d's of Hitlerism disunity, distrust and defeatism." "They are all linked," Miss Lockridge says, "by a steady interchange of letters, literature, and speakers, although their cagey leaders haven't bound them into a single national organization whose policies and books would be subject to public scrutiny."

Fortunately, of course, as Miss Lockridge herself points out, the right-thinking women who are carrying out the true functions of an American mother in wartime far outnumber the women in the "mother-racket" group. It is to such patriotic women that Mrs. Kraus's letter is addressed. Club presidents in the Boston City Federation are typical of the leaders of thousands of democratically minded women's organizations whose membership is comprised of loyal American mothers and daughters who are doing their utmost to help their fighting sons and husbands win the war.

Call to Real Mothers

Calling upon them to make known to their memberships the revelations published in the Companion, Mrs. Kraus declared that "we, as women, must be prepared to refute the scheming of these questionable organizations."

The six groups named by Miss Lockridge are the Mothers of Sons Forum with headquarters in Cincinnati Ohio; We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc., Chicago; Loyal American Mothers, Flint, Mich.; National Blue Star Mothers of America (formerly Crusading Mothers of Philadelphia); and Mothers and Daughters of Pennsylvania.

We the Mothers, Mobilize for America, of which Mrs. Lyrl Clark Van Hyning is President, publishes an eight-page monthly called "Women's Voice. Its June 29 issue, under the heading "Red Racket," prints an answer to the Companion article by Mrs. L. E. Benge, the woman whom the Companion found to be managing the Mothers of Sons Forum in Cincinnati. Mrs. Benge counsels members of the organization which, she says, have been libeled by this article not to give out any statements to press representatives or anyone else of whose identity and purpose they are not sure. "Keep away from these Wood Pussies of Journalism, who live on smear. Starve them out—it won't take long!" she writes.

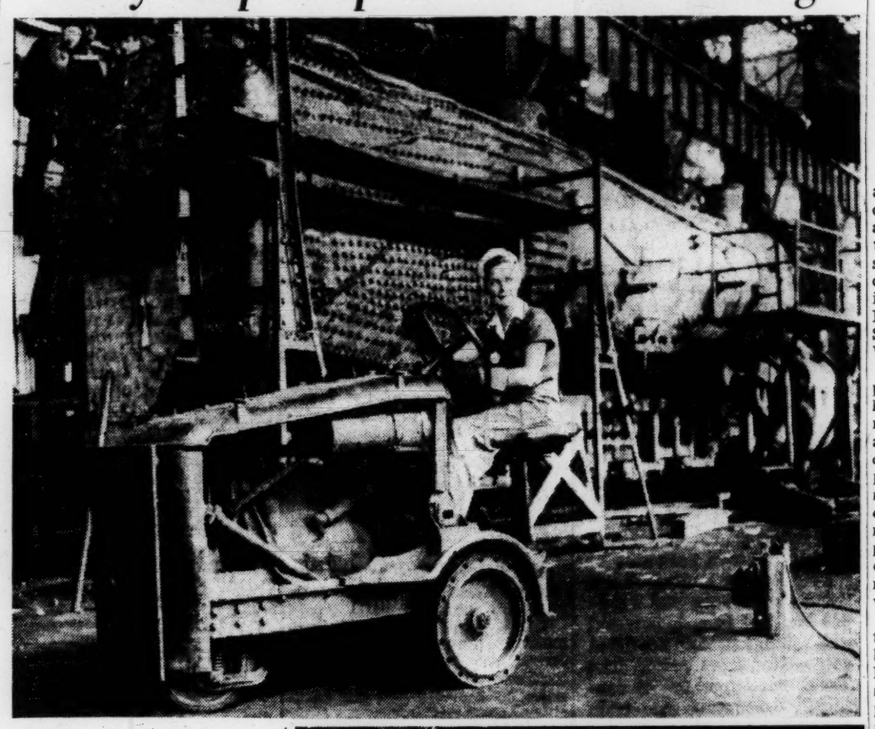
Demand for Peace

The same issue contains an article exhorting women "to raise their voices in one mighty diapason to demand a negotiated peace—the only peace that can be a just peace."

According to a further article dealing with these "mothers" groups, in the current (July 29) issue of Liberty Magazine, "their program calls for parades, mass meetings, and public demonstrations against the war, to be staged up and down the land by apparently real mothers rising 'spontaneously' to recall the world to the sanities of peace." The Liberty article also refers to Boston as the seat of such an organization.

That Boston has its share of women who appear to be falling in line with these "mothers" would seem to be indicated by a letter printed in the June 29 Women's Voice. Signed by Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, it thanks We, the Mothers, for an invitation to their convention (presumably the one held in Chicago, June 12-13) and closes by saying, "Please keep in touch with me concerning your activities. We are doing our best to carry on."

They Help Keep the Railroads Moving



Women Help Keep Trains On the Move

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Here's another "tip-of-the-hat" for American women in war work.

This time it is directed toward those who have donned dungarees and kerchiefs and have entered the roaring machine shops of the railroads.

For, without their timely help the successful operation of the nation's rail lines during the critical war days would have been seriously curtailed.

Take little Rita Donaruma, for instance. With even the weight of her working tools she wouldn't tip the scales over 100 pounds; yet her strong arms and youthful agility play an important role in putting back on the "line" many of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's giant locomotives in about 18 working days after they enter the Readville (Mass.) repair shops.

Rita, who lives in nearby Hyde Park, is a machinist's helper. Her job takes her into the cavernous fire box of the engine or on to its huge back for repair work. She tightens bolts or holds pipe for the fitter's wrench. Sure, she gets dirty. But so what! It all washes off.

This Hyde Park girl is one of the 125 women employees the New Haven has brought into its Readville car and locomotive shops to fill the vacancies of men who have gone into the armed forces.

Men Frowned

At first, according to Francis Whitaker, Superintendent of Shops for the New Haven Railroad, men workers frowned at their women helpers. In fact, several of the old timers began talking of pensions when a woman helper was assigned to them.

"But that's all changed now," Mr. Whitaker says. "These girls have shown 'their stuff' and all the men agree they are competent workers. In fact," Mr. Whitaker points out, "these girls do some 'fussy' jobs much better than the men."

Divided evenly between the car and locomotive shops the women operate steam hammers, help to paint cars, sling sledge-hammers, operate threading machines, run trucks, oil bearings, and clean cars.

They receive the same pay as the men and are required to hold a union card. Their jobs, however, are only for the duration of the war as there is an agreement between the union and the railroad that men will once again dominate the shops in the postwar era.

But most of the women want to get out just as soon as the war is over. Many of them took up the work in the shops so that they could do "their part." This was how Mary Panzini, of Hyde Park, put it when asked why she was on that high platform turning bolts with a huge wrench.

Adept at Either

Before she worked in the locomotive shop she said she hardly knew a wrench from a screw driver but now she is adept at using either.

Mrs. Mercedes Wood, of Dedham, a mother of four children, two of whom are in the Navy, works on those huge locomotive driving wheels. Her job is to see that the "boxes" are filled with oil. Her reason for taking the job was to "take her mind off her two sons in the Navy." And, as she put it, "I am helping to build a little nest egg for the future." Her husband works for the Boston Elevated.

The women employees are all buying bonds at the average of better than one a month. Mildred Pearce, of East Dedham, for example, who runs a motor truck around the locomotive shop, is contributing $5 a week toward a $100 bond.

"It's a lot of money," she shouted above the roar of riveters, "but when you get it you've got it!"

Very Cautious

Mr. Whitaker said that there have been no major accidents among the women workers.

"They are exceptionally cautious," he said. "We ask that they wear coveralls and a kerchief to keep their hair from getting caught in moving machinery."

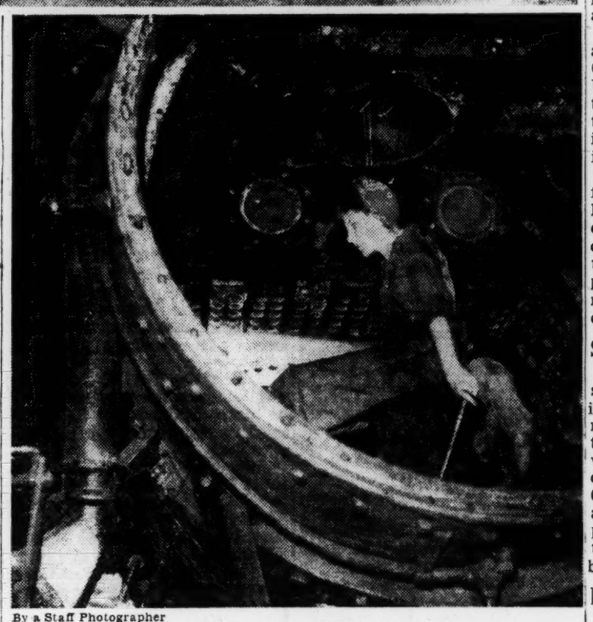
Because the girls complained that the coveralls were hot in the summer, Mr. Whitaker explained, they wear dungarees or slacks and light-weight blouses.

"One thing which bothers the women most," Mr. Whitaker said, "is rough hands acquired after a day or two on greasy locomotives. So we furnish them with gallons of hand lotion which they put on the 'first thing in the morning and the last thing at night.' They are happy as long as they can keep their hands soft.

"Another obstacle we had to overcome was the hesitancy of our women workers to work on high places. We sent men up on to stagings with them and gradually they became accustomed to it. They are not natural flagpole sitters," Mr. Whitaker chuckled.

A story Mr. Whitaker likes to tell best is about a girl worker who had been in the locomotive shop about two days. The huge crane was lowering a cab onto the frame of a locomotive. Now this, according to Mr. Whitaker, is a very exacting job and often takes anywhere from a half hour to an hour with the most experienced man directing the crane operator.

But the girl let the crane operator swing the cab directly over the engine and then just gave the sign to "drop 'er." Down it came square on to the upright bolts—the fastest time a cab had ever been put in place in the shops of the New Haven Railroad—and much to the surprise of the flabbergasted men.



By a Staff Photographer

Women Workers Play Important Role

Mildred Pearce (top) of East Dedham and Rita Donaruma of Hyde Park are two of the 125 women workers the New Haven Railroad now employs in its car and locomotive repair shops in Readville, Mass. Mildred drives a motor truck with the agility of a man, bringing heavy working material to the men for installation on the locomotives. Rita is a machinists' helper and assists the men on the engines. Here she is seen in the boiler of a huge locomotive grinding in an exhaust base.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

New Orleans Convention

Representing Boston at the 44th annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, at New Orleans, La., July 27 and 28, will be Andrew F. Lane, General Manager of the Boston Port Authority. The organization considers questions relating to rivers and harbors of the country, flood protection, legislation, and similar topics.

British Diplomat To Visit in Boston

The adviser on Indian affairs to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., Sir Frederick Hale Puckle, will visit the British consulate General in Boston July 24. Recently appointed, he has served his country for the past 30 years in various administrative posts in India.

For 23 years of that time he worked with the provincial government in the Punjab, in northwest India. During the depression period, from 1931 to 1935, he headed the province's financial department. The past seven years he has spent with the Central Government. When war broke out, he had charge of the Department of Information and Broadcasting.

During the World War I, Sir Frederick served in the rank of captain, with the 25th Punjabis, then with the Frontier Militia, and saw action on the wild Afghan frontier. He is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, but grew up in Shropshire and received his education at Uppingham and King's College, Cambridge.

In 1942 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

South Lynnfield—Sunday.
Bedford—Monday.
Harwichport—Monday.
South Harwich—Monday.
So. Orleans— Monday.

Col. Philip Fox

Col. Philip Fox, who passed on in Cambridge yesterday, was an astronomer and former head of the Army Electronics Training Center at Harvard University.

A native of Kansas, Colonel Fox was educated at Kansas State Agricultural College and Dartmouth and later studied at the University of Berlin. He taught astronomy and physics at Dartmouth, the University of Chicago, and at Northwestern University.

He was director of the Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum at Chicago from 1929 to 1937, and director of the Museum of Science and Industry at Chicago from 1937 to 1940. He also was the author of several books and articles on astronomy.

Colonel Fox served as a second lieutenant with the U. S. Volunteers in the Philippine Islands in 1898-99, and saw action in France in World War I as chief of staff of the 7th Division. He was called to active service again in 1941. He directed the Army Electronics School at Harvard until he was retired, and had since been retained on the faculty at Harvard.

$70,000 Contract Awarded

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A $70,000 contract with Great American Industries, Inc., Meriden, Conn., to equip a plant in Elmira, N. Y., has been announced by the Defense Plant Corporation.

Land Reports U. S. Needs More Ships

Log of the Port of Boston

Although new records for about all operations of the construction of a ship have been established, and the United States now has the greatest fleet of merchant ships in the world, the situation of shipping is still "tight," according to Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator.

New England shipbuilders, shipping men, and all allied interests have been informed that "military requirements for merchant ships are increasing. The rising tempo of military and naval campaigns places greater burdens on the merchant fleet for transportation of men and supplies. There are no 'cutbacks' or 'reconversions' in prospect for ship building or ship operations. There is imperative need of 50,000 additional shipyard workers."

Reports that the shipping situation is materially improved brought a reply from Admiral Land to the effect that such comment "embarrasses the War Shipping Administration, ship operators and shippers."

Admiral Land pointed out that at present there are about 5,000,000 tons of shipping under the United States flag. Many ships that normally would be operating to and from the United States are indefinitely assigned to activities in the war theaters.

"Another pertinent example is found in the Air Force's constantly increasing demand for high octane gasoline abroad. Their requirements have been stepped up tremendously, and there is no prospect of slacking off. This means urgent demands for tankers and more tankers."

Seamen Radio Series

Valor of American merchant seamen around the globe is being depicted in a new series of radio dramatizations over the National Broadcasting Company network. "Men at Sea" is the title of Sunday evening radiocasts from 6:30 to 7 o'clock. All the stories are authentic, coming from War Shipping Administration records or the lips of seamen back from the beachheads.

Railroad Warehouse

Buyers of the building on Water Street, Charlestown, long used as the home of the Sailor's Haven, plan to use the structure at present for storage of their own equipment and supplies, it is reported. The structure was purchased for the Boston & Maine Railroad at auction last week for $6,600.

Railway Agent Appointed

After serving the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway at Omaha, Neb., for 16 years, John B. Williams has been appointed General Agent for the company in New England, with headquarters in the Little Building, Boston.

Foreign Trade Parley

Sessions of the 31st annual National Foreign Trade Convention are scheduled at New York City Oct. 9 to 11, inclusive. The recipient of this year's award of the Capt. Robert Dollar Memorial Award will be Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

New Fishing Dragger

Another new fishing craft has been added to the Boston fleet, the dragger Moonlight, built at Waldeboro, Maine, having been delivered to the operators, Lombardo Bros. of T Wharf. To follow soon from the same shipyard is the Moonglo.

Seamen Vets' Benefits

All the privileges and benefits planned for veterans of the armed forces are being sought for veterans of the merchant marine, by the Merchant Marine Veterans Association of the United States which was organized several years ago for veteran mariners of World War I. The organization has been expanded to admit merchant marine veterans of the present war. W. L. Drew, Adjutant, declared this week the organization heartily indorses legislation such as the G. I. Bill of Rights, signed by President Roosevelt, June 22.

Food Price Controls

Accumulated stocks of food, sold by Government agencies to licensed ship suppliers or to specified corporations designated and licensed by the War Shipping Administration, are exempt from price control, according to the Office of Price Administration.

Leon Stone

Connecticut Woman Seeks U. S. Senate Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22—The first woman in Connecticut to seek nomination to the United States Senate from either the Democratic or the Republican parties is Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse of New London. Two years ago, when the Republican state convention nominated Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce of Greenwich as its candidate for Congress, it was the first party in this State to send a woman to Washington. The Democratic convention to be held in Hartford next month will have an opportunity to go the Republicans one better by nominating Mrs. Woodhouse for the United States Senate. "For, if she can get the nomination, she can be elected," is the belief here in Democratic circles.

But there are other aspirants seeking to oppose the present senatorial incumbent, John A. Danaher of Meriden. One candidate is Brien McMahon of Norwalk, who has strong backing; and another mentioned for the office is former Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford.

More formidable, however, than opponents in person are the old political traditions and hidebound methods that balk at this high office going to a woman. Mrs. Woodhouse is not seeking the nomination to the Senate as a woman, but as a person, and as a person who has title to the honor on the basis of her record as a campaigner and officeholder.

During the presidential campaign in 1940, Mrs. Woodhouse, with the enthusiastic backing of fellow Democrats, mostly women, virtually wrested a place on the Democratic ticket, as Secretary of State, from the party leaders. It was her first ride on the political bandwagon, but she paid her way. In the strenuous campaign that preceded her election Mrs. Woodhouse proved to be a top-notch campaigner, and there was, as Senator Francis J. Maloney (D), phrased it, "no meeting too small, no hour too late and no distance too great if she thought there was work to be done."

Not only did Mrs. Woodhouse win over her Republican opponent, Mrs. Sara B. Crawford, who had held the office of Secretary of State for two years, but she polled a majority of more than 44,000 votes, thereby running 33,000 votes ahead of the Democratic candidate for Governor, who polled less than 12,000 majority.

For the issues she will present to the electorate if she receives the senatorial nomination, Mrs. Woodhouse will draw on her background as a Professor of Economics at Connecticut College for Women in New London, and on her wide experience in various fields of public welfare. First, she will put the emphasis on peace, not as the absence of war, nor in the light of pacifism, but in terms of foreign and domestic policies, international co-operation and leadership by the United States in world-wide rehabilitation.

Mrs. Woodhouse is an excellent speaker, and the domestic issue of free enterprise and planned economy will certainly play a large part in her campaign speeches.

Smart, Flattering, Long-Lasting
THE NEW HarperCOLD PERMANENT
FROM $15...
JOSEPH BATTEL
Harper Method
49 WEST ST., BOSTON
CORNER TREMONT HUB. 0715

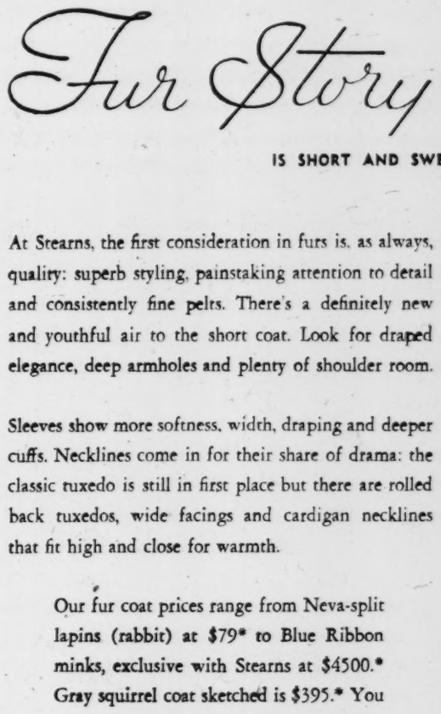
Chandler's
BOSTON

The Seven Best Colors in "BRANFORD VACATIONER"

Lusciously soft wool in mulberry : cherry : brown : spruce green : black : cadet blue : violet decorated with interesting silver-colored buttons. It's a de luxe version of a coat sweater ready to pack in your vacation luggage to keep you slim, trim and cozy! Sizes 34 to 40. 8.95

Sweaters—Street Floor

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON



THE NEW Fur Story IS SHORT AND SWEET

At Stearns, the first consideration in furs is, as always, quality: superb styling, painstaking attention to detail and consistently fine pelts. There's a definitely new and youthful air to the short coat. Look for draped elegance, deep armholes and plenty of shoulder room.

Sleeves show more softness, width, draping and deeper cuffs. Necklines come in for their share of drama: the classic tuxedo is still in first place but there are rolled back tuxedos, wide facings and cardigan necklines that fit high and close for warmth.

Our fur coat prices range from Neva-split lapins (rabbit) at $79* to Blue Ribbon minks, exclusive with Stearns at $4500.* Gray squirrel coat sketched is $395.* You may use any of our several payment plans in purchasing your coat.

Fur Salon, 6th Floor **All prices plus 20% tax*

R. H. STEARNS CO.
140 TREMONT STREET AT TEMPLE PLACE

Do as estate executors, bankers and lawyers have done since 1882...
IF YOU HAVE DIAMONDS TO SELL
Turn to Homer's for a "cash offer"
The very fact that men whose business it is to liquidate estates turn to Homer's with complete confidence should prompt you to do likewise. For appraisal without obligation . . . to avoid the usual broker's fee, for immediate cash (if you decide to sell) you'll do well to consult us directly.
HOMER'S
44 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

TELEPHONE WALNUT 2302
Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
OUR 28th ANNUAL SUMMER FUR SALE NOW ON
220 Peachtree Street
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.
Individual Styles, Popular Prices
Jeanne's Shop
Dresses and Accessories
962 Peachtree Street N. E.
Telephone He. 0213
MRS. SIDNEY REAVES

ATLANTA, GA.
Now Is the Time to Buy
COATS and FURS
at Davison's
Third Floor
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA affiliated with MACY'S

ATLANTA, GA.
Many hard to-get items are still available at our stores
We appreciate your business
KING HARDWARE CO.
Convenient Branch Stores

ECHOLS GROCERY CO.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Choice Western Meat
BLUE SEA TUNA FISH, solid pack, point free, 3 for $1.00
PIMENTO, 7 oz. 3 for 69c
SANKA COFFEE, 30c
DEL MONTE TOMATO JUICE, 14 oz. 6 for 75c
CHLOROX qt. for 19c
FIVE STRING BROOMS $1.19
ECHOLS GROCERY CO.
818 Highland Avenue N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

ATLANTA, GA.
Dumas Holsum Cafeteria
and
MacArthur Restaurant
181 Peachtree—
Downtown Atlanta
SERVICE from 7 A. M. to Midnight Daily and Sundays

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 10 Million Meals Served Yearly

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call Jackson 0414

Gold Shield Laundries
Atlanta, Ga.
American Ma. 1016
Capital City Ve. 4711
Decatur De. 1606
Excelsior Wa. 2454
Guthman Wa. 8661
May's He. 5300
Piedmont Wa. 7651
Trio Ve. 4721
Troy He. 2766

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call CH. 3619
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ATLANTA, GA.

E. E. FORBES & SONS PIANO CO., Inc.
Let us help you make your home more comfortable, more attractive, and happier. We have the furniture, the accessories and the right musical instruments. Come in and see our display.
Stores at Anniston, Decatur, Gadsden and Montgomery
403 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

JIM DANDY DEGERMINATED PEARL MEAL MANUFACTURED BY WESTERN GRAIN CO. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
1716 10th Avenue North

UTOPIA
Your Assurance of Safe FUR STORAGE
UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
PHONE 3-4215
Bring hangers with cleaning
CLEANERS—DYERS
Convenient Cash and Carry Branch Offices
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Buy the Finest—Get the Best! Quality Foods Cost Less!
BUY BONDS
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED HILL STORES NEIGHBORHOOD STORES

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call 3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

YOU CAN DO MORE
Sometimes the last pull over the hill seems the hardest but it can be made.
Buy More Bonds Now
Pizitz
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Now a $1 Size DuBarry Face Powder Success School Favorite
See for yourself why hundreds of thousands of Success School graduates keep right on using DuBarry Face Powder! Formerly available only in $2 size. Now also in generous $1 size.
LANE DRUG STORES INC.
477 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
DuBARRY FACE POWDER BY RICHARD HUDNUT

BUY MORE BONDS NOW
He Hasn't Stopped Fighting —Don't You!
Odum Bowers & White
The Store That Quality Built
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Impetus of Allied Activity Turns Toward Pacific Front

Continued from Page 1

in the confined Normandy area. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was able to break through the first German line, but the impetus of his advance was stifled in German infantry defenses so thick and flexible he never was able to get his armored columns out into the open and in real motion. He must punch again and perhaps again and still again before he can reach an area big enough and wide enough for swift maneuver such as is possible on the Russian front.

And yet there was nothing in this situation which imposed on the time or attention of the men at the top who always must look at the war six months ahead of actual events. Getting out of Normandy had become the exclusive job of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Montgomery. They would solve it within those six months. Of that there was no reason to doubt. The time was at hand, therefore, for early and urgent decisions about the Far East.

The war against Japan has until now been almost exclusively an American war. The main attack has been by the American Fleet in the Pacific and by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's American-dominated Allied force from the Southwest Pacific. Britain's role has been the passive and defensive one of holding India.

Fitting the British power which will be released by German defeat into the Far Eastern picture requires major decisions at the very top. Only Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt can make those decisions. What has been a single-nation war against Japan is about to become a true coalition war. There must be a Teheran of the Pacific war, and it will be surprising if it does not come very soon.

Coincidence of Events

Nothing could have expressed this whole picture more perfectly than the coincidence of the landing on Guam with the revolt against Hitler in Germany. At Guam, America was for the first time taking back its own soil in the Far Pacific from the Japanese invader. The President, whose preoccupation with the European war up to this stage has channeled his journey eastward, moved westward this time and even passed up a personal appearance at the Chicago convention which renominated him for a fourth term to be on the Pacific Coast at the moment of the Guam operation. During his journey westward he had crossed the geographical "great divide" of the American continent, as he said in his speech. He had also crossed the strategic "great divide" of the war, for from now on the war in Europe will be a diminishing drain on Allied time and energy while the war in the Pacific will move upward to its own climax. The priorities of attention and effort shifted this week past the middle mark.

Civilians Get Less Butter in July

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Butter Institute said that July production of creamery butter may be 15 per cent less than produced the same month last year because of hot, dry weather in many dairy producing areas.

Dr. H. A. Ruehe, institute secretary, estimated the cut in production would reduce supplies available for civilians this year to 10 pounds. Civilians per capita supplies in 1943 amounted to 12 pounds.

"For the month of July," Dr. Ruehe added, "the Government has required that 45 per cent of all creamery butter produced be set aside for Army and other war purposes. This means that less than 90 million pounds will be left to be distributed and rationed to civilians. Thus there will be about three-fourths of a pound per civilian for the month."

American Foothold on Guam Secure

Continued from Page 1

ary Force came one of the war's briefest communiqués: "There is nothing to report."

With the Allied drive in Normandy bogged down by mud and bad weather, the only change was the loss of Esquay southwest of Caen, between the Orne and Odon Rivers.

The Supreme Command took advantage of the lull to recheck previous battle reports and corrected a few erroneous reports given out as a result of conflicting field dispatches. The Germans still hold Maltot, between Orne and Odon, and are still astride the Bayeux-St. Lô road at Berigny. Noyers also is held by the enemy, as is near-by Monts. All these points indicate minor changes from previously reported positions.

Loss of the United States submarines Trout and Tullibee has just been announced in Washington. Both are listed as overdue from patrol. The Trout was famed for its daring in evacuating gold from the Philippines in 1942 under the nose of Japanese shore batteries. Later it slipped by the enemy to carry badly needed ammunition to Corregidor. The Tullibee was one of the newer craft, commissioned in February, 1943.

Guam:

U. S. Invasion Tops Schedule

The liberation of Guam—avenging the tiny American garrison overrun by Japanese hordes in December, 1941 — was pushed ahead of schedule by steadily reinforced Americans swarming off ships onto that former United States outpost.

They threatened to pinch off and quickly capture Apra, core of Guam's defense system on the west coast. From mile-long beachheads easily won north and south of the fine harbor, Marines and soldiers moved inland to scale heights dominating its rear.

Communiqués and war correspondent eyewitness reports from the scene of the invasion told of swift progress and light casualties. Tokyo Radio, belatedly announcing the invasion to a homeland already beset by a War Cabinet shakeup, said a division [about 12,000 men] and 150 tanks landed in the vicinity of Asan north of the harbor and a half division at Agat, to the south.

John R. Henry, representing the combined Allied press, reported from a flagship at Guam that all Japanese and shore defenses were gouged out of the landing areas by some of the 10,000 tons of explosives spread over the island through 17 straight days by warships and planes. In the last eight minutes before the first Americans landed at 8:28 a. m., July 20, the warships alone poured more than 60 tons of exploding steel each minute on the enemy.

The Guam undertaking was described as the smoothest amphibious operation of the Pacific war. Less than four hours after the landings, the beaches "were crammed with incoming necessities of warfare, like ammunition, rations, water and medical supplies, and gasoline."

Tokyo Radio's claim of "tremendous losses inflicted by our forces" was refuted by a Nimitz communiqué stating "preliminary estimates indicate that our casualties are moderate."

Guam News Report Sets Pacific Record

By the Associated Press

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, July 22

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz set a Pacific war record for news speed by announcing the Guam invasion only 12½ hours after American troops seized their beachheads.

To the deep satisfaction of war correspondents with the fleet, Admiral Nimitz "scooped" Radio Tokyo on the announcement of his own amphibious operations.

This was one of the few times—possibly the first—that his communiqués have scored a "beat" in Tokyo in reporting a major Pacific action. More than 24 hours after the landings Tokyo still had not broadcast the news.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Drives Toward Warsaw

Soviet Army tank and infantry forces, making a supreme bid for Warsaw, rolled back German rearguards on a jagged 200-mile battle line, and front dispatches said some Soviet forces were only 90 miles from the Polish capital.

At the same time, the German position in the Baltics grew worse hourly, as Col. Gen. Ivan I. Maslennikov's troops captured Ostrov, Tishina, seven miles from Latvia's northeastern boundary, was occupied.

The battle for Warsaw developed from these giant thrusts by Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's apparently inexhaustible offensive:

After cutting the Bialystok-Brest Litovsk railway at Czeremcha, 95 airline miles northeast of Warsay, Soviet units were reported to have advanced at least five miles.

Other Red Army forces were forging a ring of steel around Brest Litovsk, 90 miles east of Warsaw, after mopping up German pockets to the southeast, including Vielkoryta, 18 miles distant on the Brest Litovsk railway.

Leaving the western Bug River nine or more miles behind, Red Army veterans routed the Germans from Sawin, 36 miles east of Lublin, and a fortress 62 miles from the head waters of the Wisla (Vistula) and 124 miles southeast of Warsaw.

The Sawin victory outflanked the German strong point of Chelm, 10 miles southeastward.

Elsewhere in the East, the German generals still taking orders from the Nazi hierarchy, were buffeted anew by fierce Soviet attacks.

German-Finnish forces were ousted from more than 20 settlements as the Karelian offensive was renewed north and west of the road and rail junction of Suojarvi by Gen. Kyrill A. Meretskov's troops.

The long static sector south of Tarnopol was the scene of another Soviet push which reached Buczacz, northeast of the mountain passes into Hungary.

Italy:

Allied Forces Near Florence

Fifth and Eighth Army troops are approaching the city of Florence, and advance elements have captured Tavernelle and the neighboring towns of Barberino Dal d'Elsa and Capanne.

An American column advancing through the Elsa Valley toward the Arno River line captured Castel Fiorentino, 17 miles southwest of Florence, and British troops of the Eighth Army, fighting in the area of San Giovanni in the upper Arno Valley, were 18 miles to the southeast.

Interrogation of prisoners showed that two or more Nazi divisions which were formed originally for the Russian front, had been brought to Italy and broken up to supply reinforcements for the battered remnants of the Germans' Tenth and Fourteenth Armies, Allied headquarters said.

These two brought to six the total of fresh enemy divisions rushed to Italy since the opening of the Allied offensive May 11. This was roughly the equivalent of one fourth of the number already available in this theater.

Air Over Europe:

Oil Refinery Hit In Czechoslovakia

British Mosquitoes kept the air assault on Germany rolling overnight by bombing Berlin while Italian-based bombers struck into Czechoslovakia for the second time in less than 24 hours and made the first attack of the war on the oil refinery at Pardubice, 60 miles east of Prague.

A large explosion and fire was reported seen in the Pardubice refinery, the fifth largest in Europe outside Romania.

Bad flying weather across the English Channel apparently grounded the heavy home-based bombers of the RAF and threatened to halt the week-long series of massive day raids from the West.

Burma:

Chindits Capture Strategic Points

Chindits have captured the villages of Ngusharawng and Pungan, strategic junctions of jungle trails 17 miles west of Nogaung and seven miles northwest of Taungni in North Burma, an Allied communiqué from Southeast Asia Headquarters at Ceylon announced.

In the Manipur Hills the British were reported slowly pressing back enemy rearguards at Molnom, 22 miles northeast of Palel on the track leading out of India to the Kabaw Valley, and making progress southward from Imphal along the Tiddim Road.

Hitler Woos German Army, Claims Revolt Wiped Out

Continued from Page 1

that Hitler had narrowly escaped assassination.

Two reports, wholly unconfirmed, indicated unrest in the German Navy as well as the Army.

Radio France in Algiers quoted reports from Basel, Switzerland, that it was generally believed there that naval units at Kiel and Stettin had rebelled. The Brazzaville Radio reported unrest among naval units in Norwegian ports and said an organization called the "Fraternal Association of all German Sailors" appeared to be behind the movement.

A Madrid dispatch said one report from a German Embassy source there indicated certain Army elements had revolted in southern Germany and that fighting still was going on.

Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi labor chief, declared in a radiocast address this morning to German armament workers that the fact Hitler "was saved does not mean the battle is won," then added:

"While German workers labor 12 and 16 hours without a Sunday or holiday, the idiotic nobility has nothing better to do than plot against our Führer."

Word emerged through Sweden of mass arrests in Berlin with large forces of SS (Elite Guard) troops ringing the Capital and patrolling the streets in armored cars.

While the Nazis, through various radiocasts, claimed to have suppressed the revolt, with at least two of the alleged ringleaders killed—Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, former Chief of the German General Staff, and Count von Stauffenberg, accused by Hitler of placing the bomb—a voice on the Frankfurt Radio wave length, purporting to be that of an officer in the Wehrmacht, announced this morning that "action is continuing."

The speaker urged fellow officers to offer continued armed resistance to the Himmler Gestapo. Identifying the man who paid for planting the bomb as Count Claus von Stauffenberg, the radiocaster declared:

"Let Hitler know this much for certain—there is more than one Stauffenberg. Stauffenbergs are here in the thousands."

Whether the speaker actually was radiocasting from Frankfurt or from an Underground station posting as Frankfurt was uncertain, but the Associated Press listener in London said is sounded authentic.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels put out a story last night that insurgent generals attempted to grab vital lines of communication at the height of the plot—including lines direct to the front—and troops actually marched on Government buildings in Berlin under "false" orders. According to Dr. Goebbels, the intervention of Hitler himself was necessary to calm the crisis.

The whole German press this morning, a Berlin radiocast said, carried stories declaring steps were being taken so that such an "attempt [as that on Hitler's person of July 20] will in the future be an impossibility."

And in a succinct warning to the strife-ridden Reich, Hitler's own Volkischer Beobachter asserted that Himmler's appointment as Commander in Chief of Home Front Forces "guarantees that this task will be accomplished."

Here in London, after nearly two days of sifting and examining a flurry of Nazi reports, there seemed to be general agreement that there was no question that Germany was in the throes of a crisis—although every new report was treated with careful reserve.

Badoglio: If Officers Revolt, Germany Has Lost the War

ROME, July 22 (AP) — Marshal Pietro Badoglio, commenting on the present events in Germany in an interview almost a year to the day after the coup which overthrew Mussolini in Italy, said today that "if a group of officers has revolted against Hitler, it is because Germany has lost the war."

The veteran Italian soldier said there seemed to be no doubt that Germany had reached a turning point for two reasons—first, that evidently the Germany Army no longer is able to stop the Russian offensives, and second, that Germany has no more reserves to throw into the fighting in Italy and Normandy.

Referring to the announcements that on the Russian Front one Army general and 23 other generals, among whom were corps commanders, had surrendered, Marshal Badoglio declared:

"If generals of that rank are caught, it is because the masses of troops in front of them either went over to the enemy or ran away."

People's Revolt Discounted

Marshal Badoglio, one of the most prominent figures in Italy's surrender, said he believed a German revolt may have been planned by Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt and others of the same military tradition. He discounted the possibility of a people's rebellion.

"The only people in Germany are women, children, old men, and 10,000,000 foreigners, such as prisoners and forced laborers. All other Germans are in the Army and a revolt must come there."

Marshal Badoglio said he was too seasoned a campaigner to predict when a German collapse would come.

"Prophecies are for café dilettantes," he declared. "The end can come suddenly or be delayed some months. There is no doubt, however, that Germany is in a tragic moment. . . ."

Sole Nation to Quit Hitler

Marshal Badoglio made no comment on the anniversary of the overthrow of Mussolini except to say that of all the satellites, Italy was the only one which broke from the Germans.

He closed the interview by pointing to an ancient telephone on a pedestal in the study of his spacious villa. A plaque on the pedestal says:

"This is the telephone with which Marshal Badoglio directed the battles of Piave, Vittorio, Veneto" — decisive engagements against the Austrians in the last war.

Myth of Complete Nazi Control Shattered by Revolt in Reich

Continued from Page 1

it may be assumed that the preparations for meeting the current "revolt of the generals" have been laid with the greatest care.

Yet even if the putsch fails—even if the overthrow of Hitler seems, for a time, averted—the consequences of revolution will have been set in train.

You don't put out a volcano by trying to drive in a cork.

The "myth of the monolith" is ended. One of the great apparent strengths of National Socialism was its pretense that differing opinions, differing wills, had been swept aside by the emergence of the Nazi Party as the expression of an entire people.

Nazi Myth Shattered

Many were the Germans who knew that their monolithic unity was only a waking nightmare. But the myth is shattered now—shattered beyond the ability of Goebbels and his propagandists to paper over the cracks with the pretense of loyalty to Hitler.

It will be felt in the Army. That inner confidence which bolsters men in adversity is stripped from the German war machine at the very moment it faces the full weight of the Allied offensives.

This sense of the shattering of the Nazi myth will be felt, too, throughout every crevice of civilian Germany.

Balance of Power Shifts

And it will be felt throughout the Nazy Party itself. Power, in the sense that the Party exercised it, always was the subject of conflict and strain. Now the balance plainly has passed to new hands.

Not Hitler, but Heinrich Himmler, is the man who holds the reins. It has been true for some time. Now it is known. In the purge of 1934, it was the Führer himself who turned assassin. This time he has called in his official executioner—not only head of the secret police and Minister of the Interior, but now Commander of the Armies within the German homeland.

Himmler's intimate knowledge of persons and plots within the Reich may save things for a time. His uninhibited willingness to wield revolver and blackjack may keep a trembling tyrant in power.

But the "putsch that failed"—and the purge which is following it—write the beginnings of an inglorious end.

Patriots Disbanded by Allies As Front Advances in Italy

Continued from Page 1

recognized footing as combat troops when their task as guerrillas and saboteurs had been ended by the arrival of Allied troops.

The action of Allied commanders in taking weapons away from the patriots as they come within the Allied lines has had repercussions in political circles, since contact with the patriots in northern Italy is carried on through patriot channels. News of the fact that the patriots are disarmed when the Allies reach them is far from encouraging to fighters behind the German lines at a time when confidence and encouragement are increasingly needed.

Patriots who desire to join the army, however, will be offered "such opportunities for military employment as best fit the immediate needs of the war effort." This does not necessarily mean fighting and makes a limited appeal to persons anxious to fight—as all effective patriots show themselves to be.

This problem of making use of the patriots is to be handled in each community by an Italian committee composed of the Mayor, Prefect, four or more members chosen by the patriots themselves, two members of the Giunta Communale, or, if this local administrative committee has not been formed, two well-known and respected local residents.

The plan also provides for establishment of a special patriot branch charged with the responsibility of aiding in the solution of all problems relating to the patriot question: Notification to officials from the Allied Military Government with the Fifth and Eighth Armies that patriots are to be accorded civilian priority; assignment of special staff officers to AMG teams with the Army and corps formations to advise on the question relating to identification of patriots and all matters relating to them; inclusion of substantial representation of patriots in newly formed local government committees; plans for employment; collection of arms, and issuance of identity certificates to patriots as soon as they have been properly investigated.

Prayer Held Legal, Mistrial Is Denied

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 22 (AP)—George Brandenburg, who startled a Superior Court jury at trial of his personal injury suit by dropping to his knees and praying, won a $5,000 judgment against the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

The jury deliberated an hour and an half, then held in favor of Mr. Brandenburg.

Judge Dal M. Lemmon denied a defense motion for a mistrial because of the prayer incident.

Allied Officials Confer In London on Nazi Crisis

Continued from Page 1

side world should know only what Hitler wants it to believe.

In these circumstances, only tentative conclusions are being drawn. But in responsible quarters, there is substantial agreement on three points:

The first is that the plot against Hitler was not confined to one or two isolated individuals.

On the contrary, it was a serious attempt on the part of a group of influential military leaders to overthrow the Nazi regime.

The second is that the scope of the plot implies unmistakably that many German generals, in the best position to know and weigh the military facts, had become convinced that Hitler could not win the war.

Blow to Reich Morale

This disclosure is certain to constitute a heavy blow to German morale, both in the Army and in the all-important factors on the home front.

Third, whether the revolts have now been quelled, as Berlin claims, or whether the contrary is true, something approaching civil war is simmering beneath the surface. It now is clear beyond all question that the prolonged strain in the Third Reich has reached the breaking point.

Armistice Terms?

These and other factors make it clear that the current difficulties in Germany may be patched up, but only for a time.

The various Allied governments in London are busy discussing the various phases of the situation which the new developments in Germany create.

The British War Cabinet held a special meeting yesterday.

The European Advisory Commission, consisting of William Strang as the British representative; Fyodore Gusev, the Soviet Ambassador, and John Winant, the Ambassador from the United States, also held a special meeting to consult about events in Berlin as far as it concerns the Commission's work.

This work has included preparation of Allied armistice terms for Germany. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced this week in the House of Commons that the terms were actually well advanced. But he said that they would not be made public ahead of time.

Following the Advisory Commission session, Mr. Winant conferred with Mr. Eden.

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

It's Sport Clothes Time Again!
SPORT COATS 25.00
Others 18.50 to 30.00
SLACKS, 10.00 up
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1867 1944

Everything for the Home and Each member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

A Saturday Page

Teaching Is 'Fine,' 'Useful'—But It Is Also 'Fun'

By Bernice Brown McCullar
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I've read numerous articles which informed me that teaching is a very noble profession. Impressive articles. I have also been given to understand that it is a profession with a certain amount of prestige, too, though my grocer seems strangely allergic to such arguments along about the tenth of the month.

What has always puzzled me, in the fifteen years that I have been teaching, is why somebody does not inform the general public, in the remote probability that it would be interested, that teaching is fun, too!

There was a time when if you said "schoolteacher," the public conjured up a prim, waspish female, in an anklish skirt, with sparse hair screwed up in a knot on a long, thin head, and a scowl on her face. But that's old hat now. A schoolteacher is more likely to be a sensible, friendly, intelligent person, rather on the charming side. It is true that there are still many undesirables in the profession, many who have gone down so deep into books that they have lost their adeptness at dealing with their fellow human beings. Degrees have become their god. They are sometimes living proof that it is possible to be a p.h.d. and a p.i.l.l simultaneously.

No Juniper Trees

But most schoolteachers live rather happy lives. They may not have mink coats and convertibles, and they do not try to tell you that they would not like to have them, either. They would like very much to have them. But neither do they sit under a juniper tree and commiserate with themselves because they don't have them.

In spite of the old adage, rather cruel and not very true, that "Those who can, do, and those who can't, teach," most teachers that I know teach because they actually get a big kick out of teaching school.

Teachers urgently hope that some day, not too far distant, they will be adequately paid. They know their work is important because they help shape the thinking of a nation. But even while it is inadequately financed as a profession, thousands of them stick to it even when they could easily get better paying jobs. This is because they find teaching satisfying. Moreover, they find that it is fun!

It's fun to make friends with children. They have new, fresh points of view about things. Living with them is a constant Booth Tarkington continued story. The laughter in a little child's eyes, the charming grace of a chubby arm drawing pictures on a board, the wonder in a youngster's face over the old, old "Once upon a time's" that are eternally new to changing childhood, all these things are joyous to experience.

Watching the mind of a teen-age boy or girl grope with new thoughts, seeing the hearts of the young open to appreciate reception of beauty, listening while untried mental processes are charting a path through puzzling, perennial problems of human existence — these are bright blessings for one's heart.

Sharing Jokes with Youngsters

Sharing jokes with young people, laughing with them but never at them, laughing at one's own self as a salvation from pomposity, adds fun to life. You've heard of the youngster who, in frank disbelief, wrote midway his term paper, this little note to the teacher, "I don't believe you read our papers. If you get this far, I'll buy you an ice cream soda." And found at the bottom of his returned paper, this sprightly little comment: "Thanks, but I'd rather have a pineapple sundae."

It's fun to share beauty with children, to walk with them through the springtime, and watch the white blossoms foaming up like soapsuds, or see the pale pink mist of the peach and the Judas trees. It's fun to watch the stars shine with them, and to tramp through the silver rains of spring, to show them that there is as much art and grace in a field plowed in patterns of geometric beauty as there is in a Rembrandt if only one trains the eye to see. It's exhilarating to share with them the beauty of the first violet of spring, and to exult with them over the golden glory of autumn woods.

Satisfying to Know

It is satisfying to know they love and trust you enough to bring their problems to you, to feel their confidence that you are worthy to walk with them through the shadowed valleys of sorrow when it comes.

And if there is anything that warms the heart more than having a lad grown tall look down into your eyes and say, "Thanks for helping me to think," or a girl grown to womanhood, say "I won't forget that you kept me from doing a foolish thing once," I'd like to know what it is.

Teaching is fun. And whatever else I may get out of it, that is important to me. I believe that developing the inner resources to enable one to live with zest and sparkle, to laugh a lot along the way, is a tremendously worthwhile thing. I remember a silly song they sang a few years ago, with a very important question in it that stuck in my mind. It went somethng like this: "Are you having any fun? What you getting outa living?"

I've got a lot out of living. You see, I am a teacher.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: What is the rule for dropping the *e* when adding *ing*?

Answer: The rule is to drop the *e* when adding *ing* (or *ed*) except in a very few cases where the *e* must be retained for some special reason, usually to maintain a syllable sound or the identity of the word. We have: *hope, hoping; shine, shining; use, using; dine, dining; write, writing; come, coming.* But we have: *hoeing, canoeing, shoeing, toeing,* and *singeing* (to keep it from being *singing*), and *dye, dyeing* (to keep it separate from the other verb, *die, dying*).

This might be a good time to call attention to the *e* which is retained in order to preserve the soft *c* or *g* before *able*. The rule in general is as above—to drop the *e*. As *love, lovable; desire, desirable; move, movable.* But some words have a soft *g* or *c* and here the *e* must be kept in order to retain that soft consonant sound. Examples: *notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; peace, peaceable.*

Write the Education Editor

Wide World

College Students in Their Middle 'Teens

Extreme youth and informality of garb are the order of things at the University of Chicago's campus. There they now begin their college career at the age of 15, taking their last two years of high school and their first two at the university level for a B. A. in liberal education at 18. This four-year plan for 15- to 18-year-olds began experimentally in 1937, and granting of the B. A. degree at the conclusion of the four years started in July, 1942. Here Barbara Deacon of Chicago, wearing upturned slacks, and Keith Chave of Chicago, in informal sport shirt and coat, are entering Ida Noyes Hall, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel is seen in the background.

Repetition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I see again in memory, though many years have flown,
The little lad with asking eyes, to man's estate now grown.
The "Why," the "What," the "Where," the "When,"
With eager intonation.
The frequency with which they came
Caused great exasperation.

Today I look upon the man with pride and admiration
He smiles with patience on his son
Now seeking information.

MATTIE NORRIS STINSON

In Case You Can't Read Your Own Writing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

At the end of one summer term a seventeen-year-old schoolboy was called to account by his headmaster for his handwriting. He had been called to account for it before, and had made many vain attempts to improve it but on this occasion the words, kindly spoken by one whom he liked and respected, struck home, and he decided to do something about it. The handwriting was clear enough, but it was childish and unformed, so that its very clarity only emphasized the spidery ill-proportion, and the more carefully it was written the more its inadequacy stood out.

After taking thought, the boy visited a friend who had made a hobby of fine penmanship. This friend advised him that it was absolutely useless to try to improve his old handwriting or to break himself of the bad habits into which he had fallen by this method; instead he would do much better to re-learn to write from the very beginning in a new style more congenial to him and to his tastes. The friend gave him particulars of some copybooks which taught such a hand, and told him where he could get them.

Worth the Effort

Armed with these copybooks the boy devoted a couple of hours each day before breakfast for the next three weeks to making strokes and curves and circles, then letters, and finally words, until at the end of the time, he had an entirely new and satisfactory handwriting. It took a little longer for it to shake down completely in the course of ordinary use, but by the time he returned to school the following term his handwriting, which had always been a liability likely to prejudice the reader against his work before it was read, had become an asset, which through the rest of his school and university career gained him many compliments and assured the favorable attention of many examiners. It contributed substantially to the winning of scholarships and prizes, and after he had left the university it helped him in the very long and highly competitive examination he had to pass in order to obtain the employment of his choice.

Even then its usefulness was not over; minutes written on documents in this clear and pleasing hand stood out from other less effective handwritings and the views expressed were always sure of at least a sympathetic reading. The handwriting is still proving its value.

Met With Steadfastness

It is perhaps worth recording that while the headmaster and the great majority of the school staff heartily approved the new handwriting when it first appeared, one or two of the assistant masters were mildly critical, saying among other things that it was unnatural to change one's handwriting at the age of seventeen and that the new hand would never be fluent and efficient. This criticism had to be met with steadfastness until the experience recounted in the previous paragraphs proved it to be unfounded. Of course, sometimes in unfavorable circumstances, as for instance when fingers are cold, or paper is of a poor surface, or a pen is unfamiliar, the handwriting is not of its best; but even then it remains a good handwriting in temporary trouble, whereas the old handwriting was always a bad handwriting, and even at its best could never be anything else.

Drawing the moral of a story is apt to be a tricky business. Obviously, as the boy's friend warned him, the above remedy was prescribed for his individual case and would not solve the problem of every bad handwriter. But perhaps this at least can be said—that it is always worth while for a bad handwriter to turn for a moment from trying to improve his old handwriting and consider the possibility of some entirely new and radical approach proving more effective.

Peter J. Henniker Heaton

Crinolines, Slacks, and Cooking Lessons

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Word has come that the famous old school on Copley Square, Boston, which has had a part in giving hundreds of young brides the courage to cook their first meal for their husbands, and sent other hundreds as managers, assistants, and trained dietitians into tearooms, cafeterias, and factory kitchens, is changing hands. Happily, it is a gentle change, for Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, spread out through several huge rooms in the old brown building looking out on the Boston Public Library, is something of a Boston tradition, not to be lightly whisked around. It is as accepted a landmark as the pansy beds in the Public Garden or the pigeons on the Common—flexible and removable, but desirable enough to keep indefinitely.

The new head will be Dr. Dawn Nelson Wallace, an up-and-coming Maine educator, known in recent years for her work in building up Nasson College, where she has served as dean and acting president. Dr. Wallace thinks in terms of vocational training at the college level, and it is safe to guess that her plans for the Farmer School will later include degree courses in home economics vocations, perhaps even much-needed training in hotel management, although this is emphatically pure guessing. We have not talked with her. What we do know is that Miss Alice Bradley and her sister Miss Mabel, co-owners and directors of the school since Miss Farmer's passing, and onetime pupils of Fanny Farmer herself in the old Boston Cooking School which preceded this school, will continue to serve in an advisory capacity, and their niece, Miss Elizabeth Bradley, will continue to teach.

* * *

We so take for granted the pioneer work in the field of home economics that we seldom think of the women who took the early and lonely steps. Back in the Seventies — 1878 — when women wore long bouffant skirts, boned bodices and saucy little pancake hats tipped on the front of their heads, a group of Boston women formed the Boston Cooking School, whose name has gone down in cooking history because of Miss Farmer's cook book, an accepted classic in its field. They came together to listen to "demonstration lectures" themselves and on certain evenings they sent their cooks for the same reason.

In Rutland Square a few years later a young girl who had had a paralytic shock faced the idea that she could not go away to school as she had wanted to. So Fanny Farmer, probably dressed very like "Jo March" or any of the other "Little Women" of Louisa May Alcott's book, took a course at the pioneer school, and by 1890 had become its head.

The present school which bears her name was founded in 1902, and in 1903 Alice Bradley joined her and has been with the school throughout its long history. Miss Farmer and her assistants and pupils by that time would have been wearing the Gibson Girl shirtwaist and skirt, high button or laced shoes, and hair done in huge pompadours. As they came in they would take off their stiff sailor straws, and put on voluminous aprons; and as they bent over the very first of the gas stoves in the rooms high up over Copley Square where the school still "keeps," they would have heard the clatter of horses and carriages going by in the streets below.

* * *

It was Miss Farmer who is said to have first introduced in recipes (receipts, they were then) the "level" measurements. "I can remember as a young girl going all the way from the kitchen through the house to my mother upstairs with a heaping tablespoonful of flour or butter to ask if it were heaped enough," Alice Bradley told me. When Miss Farmer's first edition of her cook book came out, this change alone paved the way for a new attitude toward cookery, Miss Bradley said. Accurate, standard measurements were a first step toward a more scientific approach.

Emphasis on testing the recipes began in those days, too, Miss Bradley tells me. The "Boston Cooking School Cook Book" sold so fast that Miss Farmer, and later, the Bradleys in Miss Farmer's School, were constantly testing recipes and revising the book for a new edition. "The total printings are well over two million copies," said Miss Bradley. The public still demands this cook book, and new editions appear at intervals, although the School had to give up handling them. "I was told the other day," Miss Bradley added, "that for many years all missionaries going out for the Methodist Church are given a copy of the cook book."

Another piece of pioneering in the food field done by Miss Farmer and her school was to act as consultant and also prepare recipe books for food manufacturing firms. "Today most of these firms have their own kitchens and dietitians and develop their own recipes," Miss Bradley commented, "although we have continued for 40 years to act as consultants to some of them."

How the picture has changed since those early days! Miss Bradley herself has seen and participated in the changes. She was one of the first dietitians in the United States; did some of the very first radio nutrition and recipe programs; has seen the hospitals take over their own dietitian training of their nurses; has seen home economics departments established in colleges and universities throughout the United States and win their way; has had a part in the greater attention to balanced meals which has helped to do away with mere bulk and enabled people to eat lightly and yet well.

Those girls of long ago, in their long full skirts, their hair looped in snoods, earnestly measuring "heaping tablespoons" under Miss Farmer's early direction, would be surprised today if they could see the modern School of Cookery. Forty-odd years isn't any great shakes, as years go; but in the field of Home Economics it has proved a long time.

Through the Editor's Window

'Easy Steps' in Book Form

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Easy Steps to Correct English. A Simple Self-Correcting Method." by Harriet Van Dyne Newman. Associated Authors, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago. prepublication price $1 plus 4 cents postage before Aug. 20.

This is the long-waited-for publication in inexpensive book form of the series of 52 streamlined grammar lessons which ran weekly on the Education Page a year or more ago. They proved so popular that letters are still, after all these months, coming in requesting them in book form. The author and the publisher wisely decided to hold the price down by keeping the volume simple. The complete series is here, plus a good subject index, as well as a cross-reference index which should enable the reader and student to find anything readily. In the back are some blank pages for notes or further clippings. The type is clear and the general format pleasing.

The volume should be a useful one to own, handy for reference, and a real boon to the student, whether adult or child. We are indeed glad to be able to say that this popular series enjoyed by so many is now available in book form.

M. J. T.

Develop Patience

Co-operative projects develop tolerance and patience in young children. They not only teach youngsters to get along well with each other but also stimulate creative expression and give them a satisfaction that nothing else can. Reading broadens their concept of the world; drawing and music inspire creative expression; work at their childish levels and the acquirements of skills in accordance with their readiness equip them to meet the tasks they will soon have to perform.

Easy Steps to CORRECT ENGLISH
READY BY AUGUST 20
IN HANDY SCRAPBOOK FORM
The 50 'Easy English' articles that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, with helpful index and space for notes and clippings.
$1 each plus 4c postage
PRE-PUBLICATION SPECIAL OFFER
For Orders Up to Aug. 20
Prepaid orders for three or more copies will be sent postpaid. Order from
Your Local AA Agent or:
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Illinois

RADIO
The SCHOOL of RADIO TECHNIQUE
(America's Oldest School Devoted Exclusively to Radio Broadcasting
SPECIAL SUMMER
6 Weeks' Day Course
AUGUST 2
8 Weeks' Evening Courses
July 25 and AUGUST 14
Taught by Network Professionals, for Beginner & Advanced students include:
• ANNOUNCING • STATION ROUTINE
• NEWSCASTING • ACTING
• CONTINUITY WRITING • DICTION
• COMMENTATING • VOICE
Co-ed. Moderate rates. Inquire! Call or Write for Booklet M.
R.K.O. BLDG., RADIO CITY, N. Y.
Circle 7-0193

DAY SCHOOLS
Berkeley Hall Day School
PRE-SCHOOL THROUGH NINTH GRADE
Enrollment for Summer Play School is filled
FALL TERM—SEPTEMBER 19
You are invited to visit the campus, to observe first-hand our methods and equipment.
TELEPHONE
BR. 21237
CR. 50197
300 North Swall Drive
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

For Information About Good Schools
consult the advertisements published on the Saturday Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to schools whose standards appeal to Monitor readers.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
NARGA SCHOOL for BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking
Fits boys for Army promotion or Defense Industries. Military corps. 6th grade through High School. Home-like. College Accredited. Teaches How-to-Study. New Gym and Pool. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed. Protestants invited to write for CATALOG: Col. L. M. Bittinger, Box M, Onarga, Ill.

VERMONT ACADEMY
100 boys from 12 states — small classes. Aeronautics and other "war courses." Skiing and Outing Club. Moderate tuition. Southern Vermont, near railroad to New York (218 miles) and Boston (135 miles)
L. B. Leavitt, Headmaster, Saxtons River, Vt

STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY
Distinguished for excellent academic, military and athletic training. In beautiful, historic Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. High altitude. Unexcelled health record. Modern fireproof buildings. R. O. T. C. Unit has highest Government rating. Separate Junior School. Visitors welcomed. For catalogue address Superintendent, Box 12, Staunton, Virginia.

AUGUSTA MILITARY ACADEMY
Country location in the famous Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Fully accredited preparation for West Point, Annapolis, all universities. Experienced faculty. R.O.T.C. All sports. Gymnasium, indoor swimming pool. 79th session. Write for catalog. Col. T. J. Roller or Maj. C. S. Roller, Jr., Fort Defiance, Va.
Capacity Enrollment Last Year

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE
For almost 60 years this accredited school has been preparing boys for disciplined and successful lives as American citizens.
College preparatory, general and business courses.
Boys taught how to study. R. O. T. C.
All sports. 100-acre campus. Near Trenton. Junior School. Summer session. Catalog. Registrar, Box C, Bordentown, New Jersey.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
SEA PINES
Resident Country School for children who attend Christian Science Sunday School. Grades through ninth. Unusual opportunities in music. Summer camp. Viewbooks.
ON CAPE COD
FAITH BICKFORD
Director
Box 3
EAST BREWSTER, MASS.

RYDAL HALL
Junior Department of Ogontz School
Kindergarten through grammar grades. Careful guidance of each girl's natural tendencies. Music, dancing, dramatics. French daily. Happy outdoor life on 50-acre campus. Near Phila. Abby A. Sutherland, Box BS, Ogontz School, P. O., Pa.

HILLCREST FOR GIRLS Ages 6 to 14
More than a quarter-century of successful experience with junior girls. Safe, healthful location in beautiful hill country, 150 miles from Chicago. Accredited preparation for high school or academy. Charming home life. Music, dancing, dramatics, sports. CATALOG
SARAH M. DAVISON
Box 4-S Beaver Dam, Wis.

St. Margaret's School
ESTABLISHED 1865 • INCORPORATED 1875
A New England School for Girls, emphasizing preparation for the leading colleges. General courses with music, dramatics, art, secretarial work and home-making courses. Hockey, riding, tennis and other sports. Country estate, fireproof buildings, excellent equipment. Catalog.
ALBERTA C. EDELL, A.M., Principal
Box H, Waterbury, Connecticut

HOUSE IN THE PINES SCHOOLS
Cornish School
College preparatory and general courses, including art, music, and secretarial training. Excellent riding stable. Swimming.
Junior College
Vocational and liberal arts courses.
Write for Cornish School or Junior College catalogue.
RUTH F. CLEVELAND, Director
100 Pine Street, Norton, Massachusetts

CHAPEL HILL
Boarding and Country Day
Primary thru High School
Accredited College Preparation
General Courses, Arts, Sports
Mrs. R. C. Rounds, Lexington St., Waltham, Mass.

Lasell JUNIOR COLLEGE
For young women
Ten miles from Boston's advantages. Two years Junior College, one year High School. Academic, Home Ec., Secretarial, Merchandising, Fashion, Pre-nursing, Art, Music, Dramatics. Winter sports, golf, riding, swimming. 30-acre campus. Catalog. Guy M. Winslow, Pres., 170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

ENDICOTT JUNIOR COLLEGE
Two Year College Courses for Young Women. Liberal Arts, Sec'l Sc., Photography, Foods, Radio, Mdse., Clothing, Art, Drama, Journalism, Vocational Experience, Placement. All Sports. 95 Acres. 18 miles from Boston.
Eleanor Tupper, Ph.D., Dean, Beverly Mass.

THE ERSKINE SCHOOL
Two-year courses for day and resident girls of college age—liberal arts, social service, radio broadcasting, script writing, secretarial, fine arts, music, drama. Individualized programs. Charming Beacon Street residences.
Miss Anne E. Young, Director
111 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS
Goodman Memorial Theatre SCHOOL OF Drama
ACTING, RADIO, DESIGN, Directing. BFA and MFA Degrees. ACTING COMPANY for Advanced Students. Write Goodman Theatre, Dept. R
Art Institute of Chicago

Comprehensive One-Year RADIO COURSE Starting September 8
Training for announcing, script writing, acting and advertising.
Fascinating field for women. Placement Bureau. Professional faculty. Graduates placed in radio stations throughout the country. Coed.
LELAND POWERS SCHOOL of the Theatre and Radio
15 Evans Way, Boston 15 ASPinwall 2900

ART
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN
One of the country's outstanding art education centers. B. F. A. and B. S. Fashion, interior, advertising, industrial design. Fine and applied arts. Textile manufacturing, design. 12 buildings — theatre, textile plants, dorms, labs. Coed. Est. 1877. Catalog. 26 College Street, Providence 3, R. I.

The Jean Turner Art School
• Specializing in Preparing Artists for the Professional Field
Write or Phone for Information
COMMERCIAL ART
FASHION ILLUSTRATION
New commodious quarters:
Penthouse 132 Geary Street
San Francisco 8—EXbrook 5815

The COOPER UNION ART School Founded 1859
FREE Day and Evening Courses
• COLLEGE level Fine and Vocational Arts: Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Advertising, Industrial Design, Costume and Textile. Supplementary Photography, Typography, Lettering, Anatomy, etc.
• NO PREVIOUS Art training required. Must be high school graduate and pass aptitude tests. Apply until Aug. 10 to begin term Sept. 19.
• SEND for catalog. Address Room 205-D.
Cooper Union, Cooper Sq., New York 3, N. Y.

British Isles
BOYS' SCHOOLS
FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools. 60 acres park lands and playing fields. 20 miles from London.
Experienced Staff Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 326

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
THE TRIANGLE Secretarial Training College
WAR TIME COURSES AT
South Molton Street London, W. 1
MAYfair 5306-7-8
& Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
Fulmer 256

BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS
HEATHERLEA SCHOOL
FOR BOYS and GIRLS from 4-11 years
GREEN LANE, LIVERPOOL 18
Tel. Allerton 1484

MUSIC
BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
An eminent faculty offers degree, diploma, or certificate courses in voice, piano, organ, orchestral instruments, language, and stage. Resident accommodations for men and women students. Ask for catalogue.
26 THE FENWAY BOSTON, MASS.

COEDUCATIONAL
VERMONT JUNIOR COLLEGE
• In the heart of Vermont. Fully accredited. 2-year preparatory also. Pre-nursing, journalism, business. Liberal and practical arts, sciences, music. Skiing, skating. Coed. As low as $700. Catalog. John M. Kingsley, D.Ed., Pres., Montpelier, Vt.

KENTS HILL SCHOOL and JUNIOR COLLEGE
Coed. College Preparatory—two years Junior College. Secretarial Science. Pre-nursing. Merchandising. Advertising. Electricity. Meteorology. Pre-flight Aviation. Strong mathematics and science. Ideal location for winter sports. Established 1824. Endowed $675 rate. Catalog. William Warren Dunn Box 56, Kents Hill, Me.

St. Johnsbury Academy
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
A fine old New England Academy modernly equipped. Coeducational. Tuition moderate. College Preparatory, General, Secretarial, Agricultural, and Home Economics. Address Stanley R. Oldham, Principal, Box C, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BOYESEN SCHOOL
(An accredited school)
4815 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten and 8 Grades.
PHONE DREXEL 6081
Address Anita Boyesen, Principal

Daycroft
NOROTON HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.
High academic standards. Children attend Christian Science Sunday School. Grades I-XII. Boarding and Day. College preparatory. Send for catalog or call New York Office. MU. 5-3868
Summer Club July 1st-Aug. 31st

The FORMAN Schools
FOR BOYS • FOR GIRLS
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
By thoroughly integrated scholastic training, in conjunction with daily study of the great character building facts of the Bible, the Forman Schools develop in youth the breadth of vision that prepares for truly democratic living in the post-war world.

TO THE BOY about to enter HIGH SCHOOL
The Principia Upper School offers boys:
• A full athletic program, with numerous competitive sports, modern equipment and efficient coaching.
• A Physical Fitness program specially planned for boys soon to enter the service.
• Strong scholastic work, with the best academic instruction and facilities it is possible to provide.
Fall Semester Begins September 5. Write for Upper School Catalog
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS 12, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Senior College
Lower School • Junior College
Coeducational

MILITARY SCHOOLS
MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY and JUNIOR SCHOOL
55th year. Fully accredited. Excellent faculty and equipment. Individualized instruction. Small classes. Balanced Program. R. O. T. C. 200-acre Campus. Gym, sports, dramatics, swimming, equitation. Prepares for business or college. Write for Catalog.
Col. C. R. Stribling, Dept. 1274, Mexico, Missouri

NAVAL SCHOOL
Admiral Billard Cruises
AUGUST CRUISE on famous SCHOONER YANKEE starts Aug. 4th, ends Sept. 1st. Limited number of spaces available for young men 14 to 18. Combine preinduction training with recreation aboard a ship which has sailed around the world three times.
Write for catalog.
Admiral Billard Academy
New London, Connecticut

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ACADEMY
Filled for 1944! Apply now for 1945 camp and school. Naval and military training. 8th grade—high school. Sports.
Adm. S. S. Robison, U. S. N. (Ret.), Supt. Catalog. Box CM, Pine Beach, N. J.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
Katharine Gibbs
• BOSTON 16 90 Marlborough St.
• CHICAGO 11 720 N. Mich. Ave.
• NEW YORK 17 230 Park Ave.
• PROVIDENCE 6 155 Angell St.
• SECRETARIAL Outstanding training for high school and private school graduates. Special courses for college women. Catalog: Secretary to Director.

BURDETT COLLEGE
Accounting and Secretarial Courses
FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 5
EVENING SCHOOL SEPT. 18
Send for day or evening catalogue
156 Stuart St., Boston 16 Hancock 6300

TRAINS EXPERT SECRETARIES
THE Charles SCHOOL
Modern 1 and 2 year courses for secondary school graduates. Shorter courses for college graduates. Individual attention.
Broad curriculum. Day and resident.
SEVEN FRANCIS AVE. • CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

SCHOOLS—AUSTRALIA
HILLCREST DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Overlooking Lane Cove River
Within 4 miles of G. P. O.
Extensive grounds. Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate. Provision is made for Boarders to attend a Christian Science Sunday School.
Apply—The Headmaster
32 Kingslangley Rd., Greenwich
Sydney, N. S. W.
Tel. XF 1717

The Home Forum

Powerful Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I AM meek and lowly in heart," said he who expressed the greatest power ever known on earth. The words were part of that comforting discourse in which Jesus of Nazareth voiced the call of the Christ, Truth, to the weary and heavy laden who then, as now, bend beneath the yoke of mortal misery. "Come unto me," he said, "all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls" (Matthew 11:28, 29). His invitation still stands. All can heed his call. The way of acceptance is the way of humility, as he clearly intimated.

Jesus said much on the subject of humility. In that epitome of his teachings called the Sermon on the Mount he said simply, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth" (Matthew 5:5). By way of illustration of his attitude on the subject he at one time, shortly before his crucifixion and resurrection, washed his disciples' feet and wiped them with a towel. In this lowly act he pointed a lesson in meekness and service which he wanted all to learn. The great point to remember is that Jesus, who certainly had dominion over every untoward circumstance, even death itself, practiced humility and encouraged others to do likewise.

* * *

It seems doubtful that any statement of the Master has been so little understood in the centuries that followed his ministry as his, "Blessed are the meek." Mankind has resisted the clear demand of his teachings in this respect. Some have said that times have changed and that meekness is no longer possible. What a loss this attitude has meant to struggling humanity!

What is humility? Is it weakness, timidity, fear, refusal to stand up for one's rights? Hardly could it be these if the Master wanted us to express it. Man is, as the Bible declares in the first chapter of Genesis, the image and likeness of God. Speaking of that fact, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 516): "God fashions all things, after His own likeness. Life is reflected in existence, Truth in truthfulness, God in goodness, which impart their own peace and permanence. Love, redolent with unselfishness, bathes all in beauty and light. The grass beneath our feet silently exclaims, 'The meek shall inherit the earth.'" She continues, "Man, made in His likeness, possesses and reflects God's dominion over all the earth."

Can we claim to be more or less than God made us? Whatever God made must be like Him, that is, good, wise, merciful, just. Do we claim the ability to be sick, sad, bad, unintelligent? If we do, we are not being truly humble but are making ourselves little gods, or maybe little devils.

* * *

If we fully recognize that God made us, we know of a surety that He also made all that truly lives. Then we cannot think of ourselves more highly than we think of our neighbors. We shall see the true likeness of God expressed in man, the real man, regardless of what the material, erring senses may tell us. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

All that truly exists reflects or expresses God, and to Him belongs all glory, honor, and power, as the last line of the Lord's Prayer indicates: "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever" (Matthew 6:13). Let us humbly recognize that in true being we live and move in God's image, in His likeness, spiritual and perfect as He is. Recognizing this, let us act accordingly; that is, let us be in deed what we are in truth, the living representations of God, good. This is true humility, and with it controlling our every act and thought we shall express the peace and power of goodness and purity in our daily lives.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BLUEBILLS": *A Water Color by Frank W. Benson*

FRANK W. BENSON, who was born in 1862, now lives in Salem, Massachusetts. Like so many American artists of his youth, he traveled and studied abroad at Julian Academy in Paris. Back in America, he painted portraits, groups of figures outdoors in bright sunshine, still-lifes and birds. His knowledge of the latter was increased by his interests as a sportsman. He would set down his impressions of birds in flight or in repose, and he developed a notable skill in recording the subjects with realistic accuracy.

Beaver Hats and The Wilderness Trails

THE DOOR OF HISTORY swings often on amazing hinges. Down the sedate streets of London, in the days of George the Fourth, sauntered a certain dandy with a tall beaver hat on his head. Some say it was Beau Brummel, himself, who started the vogue. In any case, soon every man of fashion topped his elegance with a beaver hat.

Naturally, the demand for beaver skins increased by leaps and bounds, sending hundreds of men back into the unexplored wilderness of a new continent. The streams that flowed from the great barrier of the Rocky Mountains held innumerable beaver colonies. One by one, or in small groups, the mountain-men of a new nation threaded the uncharted solitudes and penetrated the secrets of jagged heights.

* * *

Inviolate the Rockies had stood ever since Spain's colonies ended at their western confines. Now it was the tall, gaunt men from the East who invaded that ancient barrier. The quest for beaver skins, now worth their weight in silver, was the incentive for one of the most brilliant pages in American history.

A vast, unknown area, known only to wilderness beasts and roving Indians, now felt the imprint of new footsteps. These ancient trails rayed out from a little Spanish settlement in northern New Mexico.

Into Taos, part Indian, part Spanish, trickled the mountain-men with long flowing hair and buckskin clothing—individualists if ever they existed. Equipped with long rifles, a few traps, and buffalo robes for their beds, they had adapted themselves to nature's vast solitudes and nature's children, the Indians. They spoke their own language, a polyglot jargon of English, French, Spanish, and Indian. They were so boisterous and wild that they shook the little town of Taos from its ancient calm.

Prosaically, Taos is pronounced to rhyme with house. But many people, observing tall, high-cheek-boned Indians wrapped in white mantles, like to think of the Chinese word, Tao, which means The Way or the Right Way. And it is true that the Taos Indians have a tradition that they came from the Great Waters, far to the north. There is evidence to support the theory that those northern waters surged around Aleutian Stepping-Stones and that the starting-place of all Indian migration was China.

* * *

Taos was not only the home of the buffalo-hunting Taos Indians. Here, of all the settlements in the Southwest, came the first impact of two white races and their cultures, Anglo-Saxon and Spanish. Here the Spanish had settled, a little removed from the Indians' terraced, communal dwellings. Here the sons of Spain had planted their green fields and had set out their apple and cherry orchards. Here they had high-lighted the gray-green sage plateau, seven thousand feet above the sea, with low-roofed adobe houses that slowly took on the patina of the sun. Here they had rooted an ancient way of life which persists still in gentle speech, gracious manners, and a natural expression of beauty.

In this strange meeting-place of Oriental-flavored Indian tradition and medieval Spanish folk-ways were held the great Taos Fairs. Thither came the mountain-men to trade their beaver pelts for commodities and to enjoy, after many months of solitude, some human companionship. Here, under the shadow of blue mountains, was a great concourse of people—Mexicans from far-away Chihuahua, as well as the Governor and his retinue from near-by Santa Fé. Here, best of all, were men like themselves who had been following dim trails or blazing new ones. Frenchmen were there from the northern forests, Swedes and tall, raw-boned men from Kentucky and Tennessee. Indians from the Great Plains erected their buffalo-hide tents along the rushing mountain stream in Taos. Pueblo Indians came from down the Rio Grande. There was dancing and laughter and much rehearsing of adventurous exploits.

* * *

Thither came Kit Carson and Jim Bridger, men who later were to be wilderness guides to an expanding nation. It was the quest for beaver skins that first opened the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Next came the Covered Wagons and the Iron Horse.

It is not only the tantalizing blue that lures artists and poets to Taos. Neither is it solely the mystery of the white-wrapped Indians, nor the gay charm of the Spanish. Somewhere in that blue atmosphere is a wisp of memory of those mountain-men who, first of the white race, threaded the tangled trails out of Taos.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Stockholm Earns Its Nickname

SINCE IT IS BUILT largely upon islands and is intersected by dark and hurrying streams, Stockholm has earned, inevitably, the nickname "the Venice of the North." To the Western European visitor there is something factitious about the appearance of the city, at first glance, though this by no means detracts from its charm. It looks as if it had been built deliberately upon a site skilfully chosen for its pictorial effectiveness and one has not the feeling as one has in so many French, Italian, and English towns that the place has grown up and increased through the centuries by a process as natural as the growth of a tree.

There is, moreover, a touch of the exotic about nearly all the principal buildings in Stockholm. The huge rectangular palace, built of grey stone in the Italian renaissance style, which frowns upon the waters of Lake Mälar, though it is grim enough in all conscience and never looks more itself than when the city is draped in snow and the lake a sheet of ice, has yet a subtly alien air. The great solemn building has nevertheless a beauty of its own, and if the thought behind it, the conception of the monarchic principle, has been borrowed from Versailles, its Swedish architect has translated that thought into Swedish idiom. The original designs for the palace were made by Nicodemus Tessin the younger, at the beginning of the 18th century. But the romantic military adventures of Charles XII interrupted the building operations and the palace was not completed until 1760. It is the *clou* of Stockholm, and has very much the effect of giving the city that transforming touch which makes it so plainly a capital.

Infinitely more exotic than the Royal Palace is the new Stadshus which is the first of Stockholm's public buildings to greet the eye of the visitor from England. It is easy enough to pick holes in Ragnar Östberg's now world-famous masterpiece. It is "literary," no doubt, and in rather an obvious way, and expresses, perhaps for that reason, nothing very definite. The display of "good taste"—and such good taste—may be considered by some a little overpowering, may seem to indicate a too complacent satisfaction with mere "beautiful" beauty and a lack of real significance. The phrase "the Venice of the North" is perhaps suggested to one a little too persistently; and when one enters its central courtyard and walks on through the arches to the water's edge, one feels that a special costume—doublet, trunk-hose and so on—ought to be provided for each visitor, before he is allowed to enter the precincts. But these, even if just, are minor criticisms. I think most people who visit Stockholm's Stadshus must feel that they are in the presence of a superb and harmonious work of art, which has been carried through with unfaltering confidence. The triangular site by the water's edge has been used by Östberg with the most admirable realisation of its possibilities. The colour of the red-brick of which the building is constructed is almost identical with that of our own beautiful Tudor brickwork, and the whole vast pile has a southern warmth about it which contrasts strangely with its surroundings. . . .

To have fine architecture necessitates fine patronage and an appreciative public. What the new Stadshus cost the municipality of Stockholm I cannot imagine. At present prices the expense must have been fabulous. But so determined were the city authorities that the great design should be completely realised that they must have given the architect practically *carte blanche*. For an example of such princely patronage of art one must go back to the period of the Renascence. In the modern world it is almost unparalleled. It will be surprising, therefore, if given such encouragement Sweden does not now develop a distinctive style and if the buildings to be erected during the next quarter of a century do not make that period one of great importance in architectural history. — From "Northern Lights and Southern Shade," by DOUGLAS GOLDRING. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Mäktig ödmjukhet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

"JAG ÄR saktmodig och ödmjuk i hjärtat", sade den som uttryckte den största makt, man någonsin sett på jorden. Dessa ord ingingo i det upplyftande tal, vari Jesus av Nasaret framförde Kristi, Sanningens, kallelse till de trötta och betungade, vilka då liksom nu böjde sig under det dödliga eländets ok. "Kommen till mig," sade han, "I alla, som arbeten och ären betungade, så skall jag giva eder ro. Tagen på eder mitt ok och lären av mig, ty jag är saktmodig och ödmjuk i hjärtat, så skolen I finna ro för edra själar" (Matteus 11:28, 29). Hans inbjudan gäller ännu. Alla kunna hörsamma hans kallelse. Sättet att taga emot den är genom ödmjukhet, såsom han tydligt angav.

Jesus talade mycket om ödmjukhet. I det sammandrag av hans lära, som kallas bergspredikan, sade han enkelt: "Saliga äro de saktmodiga, ty de skola besitta jorden" (Matteus 5:5). För att förtydliga sin inställning till detta ämne tvådde han en gång, just innan korsfästelsen och uppståndelsen, sina lärjungars fötter och torkade dem med en duk. Genom denna ödmjuka handling gav han en läxa i ödmjukhet och tjänande, som han önskade, att alla skulle lära. Den viktigaste punkten att minnas är, att Jesus, som förvisso hade herravälde över alla ogynnsamma omständigheter, ja, över själva döden, övade ödmjukhet och uppmanade andra att göra likaledes.

* * *

Det är tvivel underkastat, om något av Mästarens uttalanden blivit så föga förstått under de århundraden, som följde på hans verksamhet, som hans "Saliga äro de saktmodiga". Mänskligheten har motsatt sig den klara fordran, som hans lära innefattar i detta avseende. Somliga ha sagt, att tiderna ha förändrats, och att det icke längre är möjligt att vara saktmodig. Vilken förlust denna inställning har inneburit för den kämpande mänskligheten.

Vad är ödmjukhet? Är det svaghet, blyghet, fruktan, vägran att hålla på sina rättigheter? Det kan knappast vara detta, om Mästaren önskade, att vi skulle uttrycka det. Människan är, såsom Bibeln förklarar i första kapitlet av Första Moseboken, Guds avbild och likhet. På tal om detta faktum skriver Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (s. 516): "Gud formar allting efter Sin egen likhet. Liv återspeglas i tillvaro, Sanning i sanningsenlighet, Gud i godhet, vilka delgiva sin egen frid och beständighet. Kärlek, som sprider doften av osjälviskhet, badar allt i skönhet och ljus. Gräset under våra fötter utropar tyst: 'De saktmodiga skola besitta jorden'." Hon fortsätter: "Människan, som är skapad till Hans likhet, äger och återspeglar Guds herravälde över hela jorden."

Kunna vi begära att vara något mera eller något mindre än vad Gud skapat oss till? Vadhelst Gud skapade, måste vara likt Honom, det vill säga gott, vist, barmhärtigt, rättvist. Kräva vi förmågan att vara sjuka, sorgsna, dåliga eller ointelligenta? Om vi göra detta, äro vi icke verkligt ödmjuka utan göra oss själva till små gudar, eller måhända små onda andar.

* * *

Om vi till fullo inse, att Gud har skapat oss, veta vi med säkerhet, att Han också skapat allt, som verkligen lever. Då kunna vi icke tänka högre om oss själva än vi tänka om vår nästa. Vi skola se Guds sanna likhet uttryckt i människan, den verkliga människan, oavsett allt vad de materiella, vilseförande sinnena kunna säga oss. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health* (s. 476, 477): "Jesus såg i Vetenskapen den fullkomliga människan, som framstod för honom, där den syndiga, dödliga människan synes för de dödliga. I denna fullkomliga människa såg Frälsaren Guds egen likhet, och denna korrekta syn på människan helade de sjuka."

Allt som i sanning existerar, återspeglar eller uttrycker Gud, och Honom tillhör all härlighet, ära och makt, såsom sista raden i Herrens bön antyder: "Ty riket är ditt, och makten och härligheten i evighet" (Matteus 6:13). Låt oss ödmjukt erkänna, att i det sanna varat leva vi och röra oss såsom Guds avbild, såsom Hans likhet, andliga och fullkomliga liksom Han är. När vi inse detta, låt oss då handla i överensstämmelse därmed; det vill säga låt oss vara i handling vad vi äro i sanning, de levande representanterna för Gud, det goda. Detta är sann ödmjukhet, och när den styr varje vår handling och tanke, skola vi uttrycka den frid och makt, som tillhöra godhet och renhet, i vårt dagliga liv.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

My Grandmother's Flock of Wild Geese

MY GRANDFATHER sat across the table from my grandmother, one hand resting laxly on his knee, palm upward, the other grasping his cane, fondling the handle gently from time to time. My grandmother sat with her hands clasped in her lap, her dimming eyes fixed on my grandfather, her thin, sharp face slightly pale. Aunt Cella, whose gaunt, hollow eyes seemed to be everywhere at once, kept moving around the room, fidgeting here and there with little things, and my uncles talked to one another and to my grandparents. . . .

Uncle Burdace was saying something about blacksmithing in the old days when suddenly my grandmother said, "There's a big flock of geese flying around the house. They're lost. I can hear them."

For a moment no one said anything.

Then Aunt Cella nodded significantly and said, "Now, Ma, if you hear anything, it's probably a dog barking somewhere."

My grandmother looked at Aunt Cella and smiled. Then she said with a very detached air, "No, they're geese. I've heard them often enough before. I can't imagine any one mistaking a dog's barking for the honking of geese." Then she settled together a little and looked back at my grandfather.

"I can remember," he said, "how we heard them that night at your brother's place in Eau Claire. All night long. It was a night like this. Dark and rainy."

"Yes," said my grandmother. "I remember that very well."

For a few moments everyone was quiet. . . .

Then my grandmother said, "There must be near five hundred of them."

Aunt Cella trembled and got up and went out of the room. I followed her. We went outside and stood on the porch, and there, sure enough, were the geese, hundreds of them, flying in circles against the gray sky, so low that we could see them clearly despite the murky night. They were honking confusedly, loudly. . . .

When we came back to the front room, my grandmother was talking. "Most likely the streetlights are confusing them," she was saying.

"Or perhaps they lost their leader," my grandfather said.

The old folks were talking just to each other; they were ignoring the rest of us as if we weren't there at all. I wondered whether they were doing it on purpose. . . .

"Likely that honking will go on all night," said my grandmother.

My grandfather smiled at her. "I guess it will," he said.

"They don't seem to be flying any too well," my grandmother went on. "Must be they lost their leader. Likely shot. Seems they're making pretty small circles."

"Now, Ma," protested Aunt Cella. "You can't tell that by sitting here. You know you can't, you shouldn't put on that way." . . .

"I guess I'll go out and watch them," I said.

I went out on the porch and watched the geese wavering around against the dark sky. Sometimes I couldn't see them at all, and sometimes they were whitish against the black clouds, and sometimes dark against light fleece-like clouds behind which the moon was shining somewhere. They were flying in widening circles, but every little while some of the geese would break the circle and it would have to be started all over again. They had been following the river down, and they were only about a third of a mile from the river, but they couldn't see it because of the lights, which blinded them. They were still honking loudly when I turned and went back into the front room.

My grandmother said, "Well, August, they were flying in circles, weren't they?"

"Ja," I said. "Small circles."

She nodded, smiling. Aunt Cella didn't know what to make of it. I thought of my grandmother's guessing like that and pretty soon it came to me that if the geese had been flying in a straight line in any direction except west, or even in a large circle, they would have got to see the river because the river went around east of the town from the northwest to the southwest.

I began to smile, too, and my grandmother looked at me and her eyes twinkled. —From "Place of Hawks," by AUGUST DERLETH. (New York: Scribner.)

The Heron's Cry

He waits in the tall marsh-grass,
A lone heron that cries through swampland,
Where the sun sinks like a torn lantern
Behind the palm tree:
Only the river listens
As he spills his dream.

PATRICIA BENTON MEDNIKOFF

Mascots

The piers extend out into the bay
For a quarter of a mile.
Each pier roofs many a towering pile
Of vehicles and food,
Among which speed little jitneys
(The strength of Hercules
Pent within each),
Shifting the stores
Through the rolling or sliding doors.

In the midst of this, a batch of kittens
appeared,
To be painstakingly reared
By the mother.
Then, as naturally as a leaf grows,
A third mate here,
A seaman there stows
A kitten in his pocket;
Soon they're off to sea
Established in a basket or a box,
More perfectly at home aboard the ship
even
Than on their native docks.

PHILIP ROSSETER

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

Proof of this immensely important fact appears in the similar results which students of Christian Science are today accomplishing for themselves and others all around the world.

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of healing and liberation, which are for all to understand and use, is given in

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures *by* MARY BAKER EDDY

This great book, which after many hundreds of editions continues to be in increasing world-wide demand, can be had in the attractive Library Edition at $3,* and in other editions at this and other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (usually listed in local telephone directories) or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent free on request.

*In U.S.A. currency.

A Wealth of Inspiration

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by MARY BAKER EDDY

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated: "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member who can afford it to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at all Christian Science Sunday services. Printed in English; also in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German and French editions issued monthly. Price for each, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1944

London Educators Plan Drastic Program to Benefit School Children

Surplus U. S. Machines Sought by Latin America

Plan of Montana Senator to send equipment and material to southern nations after the war has aroused an eager request from Chilean Government, business, and mining circles for share of supplies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean interest, and enthusiasm have been aroused by the proposal of Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana that surplus wartime mechanical equipment and stocks of materials in the United States be facilitated to Latin-American nations to assist these in their postwar recovery programs.

It is agreed that many southern nations, and especially Chile, which have been deprived of normal supplies for four years, would soon be able to adjust their domestic production to peacetime requirements with assistance along the lines indicated by the North American senator. It would also reinforce the whole continental economy, Chileans say, and at the same time strengthen the bonds of good neighborliness.

Chilean and other South American enthusiasm over this suggestion can be appreciated when it is remembered that a certain number of these countries have for several years had in view an expansion of their manufacturing activities, particularly when they possess many of the necessary raw materials for this end.

Aspirations Postponed

Nonetheless, their aspirations have had to be postponed continually, for reasons not divorced from the general system as it used to exist and from the fears of highly industrialized countries of creating rival manufacturing sources. It is now generally realized, however, that advanced manufacturing and trading countries do not suffer from, but that, on the contrary, they profit by the mechanical progress and increased living conditions in the less advanced countries.

Chileans feel that it just "does not make sense" for their iron ore to be dispatched overseas and for them afterwards to buy it in elaborated form. North Americans agree and that is why Chile is now being assisted to establish its own iron industry—next to the national coal mines. A similar argument is advanced regarding the Chilean chemical industry which, according to the latest technical forecasts, will be one of the main props of future national economy.

The newspaper El Mercurio, commenting on the Murray suggestion, felt certain that much of the machinery used by North Americans in their war effort would, ordinarily, be left idle afterwards. It could not be put to better use than in Latin America, it said.

Requirements Known

The United States doubtless knew the requirements of each southern State, having made its own surveys, and there could be no question of one obtaining an advantage over the other. Nor, in the opinion of the newspaper, was there any question of any country pretending to indulge in economic autarchy.

El Mercurio recalled that Chile had been one of the beneficiaries when the United States went in for total conversion of its industry for war. Chile had been the recipient, it said, of a certain amount of industrial equipment, which had been most helpful. More was expected when the great war plants were dismantled, but the newspaper made it clear that whatever was forthcoming would be necessary for the industries catering for purely internal needs. There would be no fear, it said, of the machinery producing goods for competitive foreign markets. For many years to come, El Mercurio implied, Chile would be busy enough developing its own resources and catering for its own people.

Dixie Democrats Go Home To Plot Political Comeback

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Mollified only by the defeat of Henry A. Wallace for the vice-presidential nomination, Dixie Democrats took their city-inflicted political rebuffs and returned to the peace and quiet of the South today to decide their future role in national politics.

A rough week at the Democratic National Convention left some of their leaders in a militant mood and calling for an organization of southern party leaders to prevent future kickings around, as they put it, from their northern colleagues.

Just what they would do, though, they were far from agreed on.

Some called for forthright organization of a third party built around the traditionally "Solid South."

Others threatened to carry their fight into the November election—not by voting for Republican Thomas E. Dewey, but by supporting him indirectly through the medium of sending to the Electoral College electors who would not vote for President Roosevelt but for some other Democrat, possibly Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. This threat came from Texas and Mississippi Democrats and it might well be a serious one if the November election should be close in northern states.

Loss of normally Democratic southern electors conceivably could throw the election to Mr. Dewey in a close race or toss it into the House of Representatives, where southerners now hold the balance of power, for a decision.

Some believed, though, the best course to follow would be to forget all about the convention and hope for a better break in the future.

The groundwork for organization of dissident Dixians was laid last night at a meeting in the hotel suite of former Gov. Mike Conner of Mississippi. A small group of southern leaders—but not the large gathering that had been expected—assembled there to discuss the situation, and as they broke up, Mr. Conner said they had arrived at no decision.

"It is obvious that we of the South, while believing in the same principles, cannot win our fight unless we organize effectively," he said. "What we shall do about it was not decided, but there was a general feeling that the South must organize if it intends to have its political principles recognized."

C. I. O. Heads Hail Truman As 'Splendid Running Mate'

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organization Political Action Committee minimized a setback in the Democratic national convention today by casting its full strength behind the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

Wielding influence without precedent in a national convention, the C. I. O. leaders nevertheless fell short of their goal—renomination of Henry A. Wallace, their choice for the vice-presidential spot long before the Chicago meeting and on whom they refused to trade. They spurned the blandishments of some of the best-known names in the Democratic organization to uphold that stand.

Even before Senator Harry S. Truman's nomination was official, Sidney Hillman, Political Action Chairman, issued a statement of confidence in the Missourian, leaving no chance for speculation on possible bitterness. American Federation of Labor leaders went down the line for Senator Truman, although formally undeclared.

Said Mr. Hillman: Support of Wallacs "did not carry with it opposition to another candidate whom the convention might select."

"We believe that Senator Truman is eminently qualified for the office of Vice-President. He will make a splendid running mate for the President. We are confident that Roosevelt and Truman will be the winning team on Nov. 7. They will have our complete and whole-hearted support."

Criticism, however, came from John J. O'Connor, former Representative from New York, who viewed the C. I. O.'s impact on the convention as "un-American, truly astounding, and alarming." Mr. O'Connor was leader of an anti-New Deal Democratic group.

'Dime-and-Prayer Mother' Gets 1,700 Letters From the Boys

MACON, Ga., July 22 (AP)—Seventeen hundred letters of thanks and requests have come to Macon's nationally-famous "Dime-and-Prayer Mother," Mrs. R. A. Godfrey, since she began a unique undertaking three years ago.

Most of the letters are from servicemen who have been handed tiny, neatly wrapped packages by Mrs. Godfrey. The packages contained a dime and a prayer.

On each of the prayers handed out by the Macon woman, who has two sons in the armed services, is the following quotation:

"I am praying for you to be kept safe wherever they send you. Please keep this always as a reminder to pray."

The money, Mrs. Godfrey says, is given as a "sacred token, not for the monetary value."

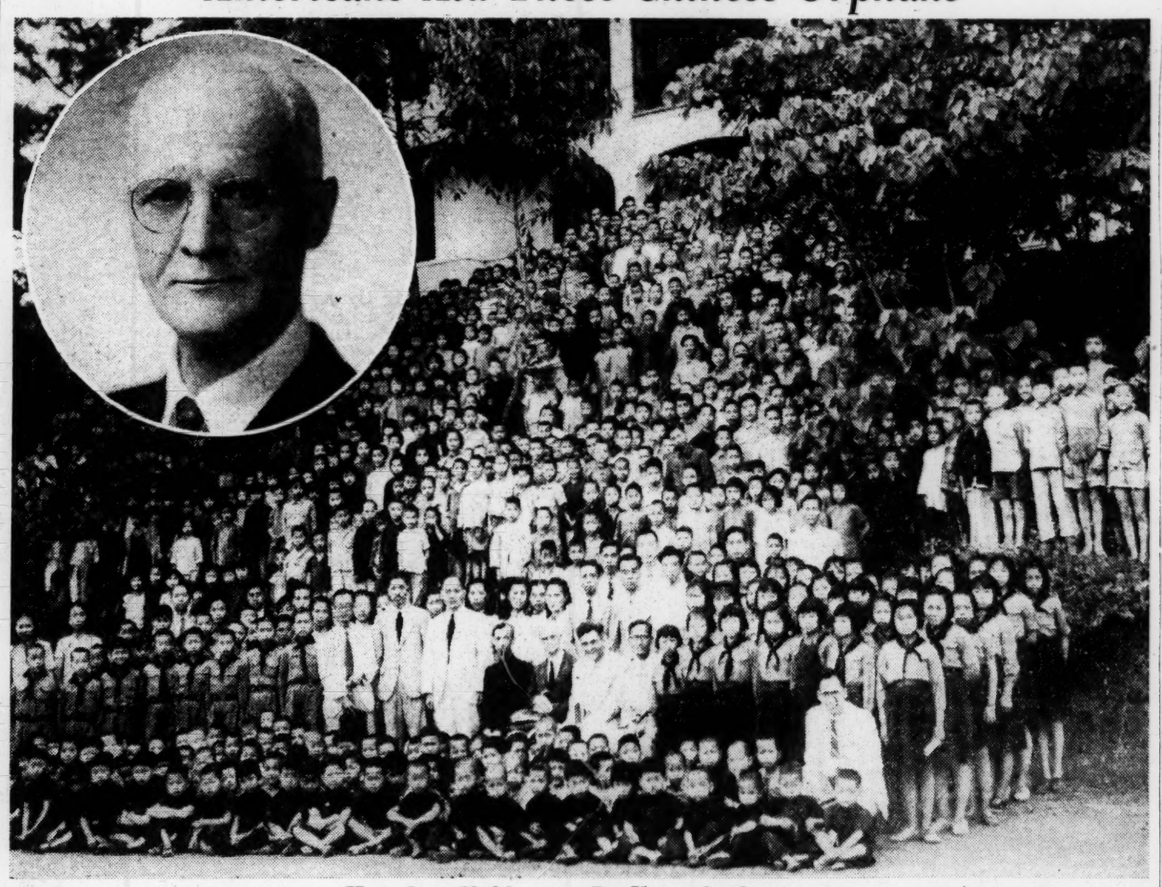
Soldiers, sailors and Marines stationed in American outposts all over the world have written to Mrs. Godfrey thanking her for the dime and prayer given them in USO centers, on the streets or in some other place. Many of the messages have been accompanied by gifts, from Palestine, Iceland, China, London, North Africa, Italy, and Ireland.

During the three years she has been occupied with her unusual undertaking, Mrs. Godfrey has handed a dime and a prayer to approximately 7,000 servicemen, slipping them into their hands with the words: "Keep this for me, please."

Besides the 1,700 letters and the numerous gifts, offers of funds have come, too. But Mrs. Godfrey prefers to use her own money, of which she estimates she uses "about one dollar a day, but sometimes five."

The 25 a-day stream of letters and the rapidly growing national publicity accompanying her unusual activities do not change the "Dime-and-Prayer Lady." Every day, calmly, she goes about her "job" — spreading brand-new dimes, prayers and good cheer to America's fighting men.

Americans Aid These Chinese Orphans



Homeless Children in Pu Kong Orphanage

Many of these 850 children have been "adopted" by Americans and Canadians, who are providing for their support. (Inset) Dr. J. R. Saunders, Founder and Superintendent of Pu Kong Orphanage at Shiu Chow, Kwangtung, near Canton, and Treasurer and adviser in China to China's Children's Fund, Inc., who is in the United States seeking sponsors for Chinese orphans.

Egypt Introduces Carp as Food Fish

Overseas News Agency

Cairo, July 22

The lowly carp has been introduced in Egypt and soon may make its debut on dinner tables here. The Ministry of Fisheries has brought the fish here from India and has had marked success in breeding. Soon the fish will be distributed to private growers.

Arabic pronunciation of the name is "carbe," which means "sorrow" so the fish has been renamed "mabrouk," which means "good luck."

Navy Contract Termination Plans Made

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Navy reported July 21 establishment of a contract termination system designed to provide eventually an "orderly transition from war to peace production."

But at the same time it emphasized that there has not been, nor is there contemplated for any early date, any net reduction in the Navy's over-all procurement of supplies and materials.

"Both terminations of contracts and other phases of industrial readjustment," the Navy said, "are subordinate to the continuing task of procurement of material by the bureaus whose duty it is to supply the fighting fleets."

Those bureaus themselves will have operating responsibility for the conversion to peacetime activity when the war ends.

In each bureau, the Navy said, units have been formed for the handling of contract terminations and disposition of property. "As and when there is a net reduction in the Navy's procurement program," the Navy said, "officers presently completely occupied with buying functions will gradually become assigned to termination."

A major part of the conversion job will be handled, the Navy said, by the recently-formed material redistribution and disposal administration with headquarters in New York City.

Adoptions of Chinese Orphans Bring China and U. S. Together

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Helping Chinese orphans to help themselves is the life work of Dr. J. R. Saunders, General Superintendent of the China's Children Fund. Dr. Saunders, home in the United States after 42 years in China, toured the country in an effort to interest more Americans in the opportunity of sharing in building China's future citizenry.

In Boston in the course of this tour, Dr. Saunders said that many Americans are finding that one of the most rewarding ways of aiding this work with Chinese orphans, is to "adopt" an individual child. Through such adoptions, all expenses are paid for a single child in one of the Chinese schoolhomes with which Dr. Saunders is connected. The arrangement has resulted in strong ties of friendship between Chinese children and their American sponsors—especially when these sponsors have continued with their support beyond the minimum period of one year.

These ties, Dr. Saunders believes, can do much to build solid foundations of understanding between the two peoples.

Rewards Along the Way

Under "adoption" arrangements, as the children grow older, letters and photographs are exchanged, and so much interest has been developed in some cases that American sponsors have carried on with their help after the years spent in the orphanages, which include the high school period, and have sent their young Chinese friends to colleges in China. There are even instances in which arrangements have been made for them to attend American universities.

There is no obligation, of course, to continue to provide funds for any child under this plan. The costs are figured on a yearly basis. At the beginning of the war the exchange rate was so favorable that $24 in American money was sufficient to support and educate a child for a full year. But with inflation now being experienced in China, expenses have increased until the total cost for each child now comes to between $120 and $240 a year.

Dr. Saunders is glad to receive inquiries about the adoption plan from individuals, churches, schools, or other groups, if they are addressed to him at 400 West 118th Street, New York City, 27. Information may also be obtained from Dr. J. Calvitt Clarke, General Secretary of the China's Children Fund, in the Atlantic Life Building, Richmond, Va.

Affectionately addressed by thousands of Chinese children as "Grandfather Saunders" Dr. Saunders is considered by many Chinese to be the founder of modern child welfare in China. His most noteworthy achievement, probably, they say, is the organization of the Pu Kong Orphanage. This is not an orphanage in the old sense of the word, but rather a boarding school in which special emphasis is placed upon trade training. Half of each day, in the upper grades, is devoted to training of this kind, leading into work that helps to make the children self-supporting. The school has 33 buildings, cultivated farm lands, cattle herds, trade schools, and a print shop, clothing factory, shoemaking shop, and barber shop.

Inflation Hits Contributions

The Pu Kong Orphanage—"Pu Kong" means Universal Light, Dr. Saunders says—is located at Shiu Chow, Kwang Tung, near Canton. It takes care of 850 boys and girls, who are received between the ages of 5 and 13 and kept until they have finished high school. The emphasis on trade training makes them "self-helping" while at the school, and prepares them to be self-supporting when they finish high school at the orphanage, or to continue with further education with the help of their sponsors.

One of the most interesting of the school's activities is the print shop. In addition to doing printing work needed by the school itself, it turns out a good deal of commercial work as well. About a million gospels are printed each year in the shop, too.

Until the war, 85 per cent of the financial support of the Pu Kong Orphanage and about 40 similar institutions which have been modeled after it under Dr. Saunders' direction came from Chinese sources. Today, however, the plan of adoption by individual Americans is relied upon more and more—together with special gifts for new buildings and other projects.

In establishing homes similar to the Pu Kong Orphanage in other cities, Dr. Saunders says no denominational distinctions are made. Native Christians and missionaries of various denominations own and control these affiliated Homes. "We have used the most dependable Christian group in each location," he explains, "regardless of the denomination. It may have been the Baptists, as in the case of Pu Kong; the Methodists, as in Fukien; the Presbyterians, as in Shantung; the Congregational and other groups in North China, or the Anglicans in Hong Kong."

Changes in Duty Urged for Navy

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Navy Manpower Survey Board reported yesterday that 85,000 officers and enlisted men on shore duty could be transferred to combat areas or assignments at sea.

To replace these men in 17 naval district, the Board recommended assignment of 2,405 officers and 41,965 enlisted men and 3,204 Wave officers and 41,965 enlisted Waves.

Generally, the Board said, "the shore establishments surveyed were not overmanned but did need a readjustment of personnel to conform to the altered war situation with its correspondingly altered personnel requirements."

The Board recommended that the use of Waves, Spars, and Women Marines be expanded to permit release of additional male personnel for combat duty; that prohibitions against use of Waves, Spars and Women Marines in the West Indies, Hawaii, and Panama Canal Zone "be relaxed or removed," and that limited-service personnel be more extensively used in shore establishments.

U. S. Forest Total Huge

The forest empire of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is larger than the combined area of France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

'Robots' Launched In French Interior?

By the Associated Press

London, July 22

Belief that the Germans now are launching their flying bombs from bases well inside France which thus far have largely escaped Allied air assaults was expressed here July 20 as the robots continued to rain upon London and southern England.

It was noted that many of the robots seemed to be coming from a more easterly direction than heretofore, suggesting the employment of bases other than those in the Pas-de-Calais area which have been bombed repeatedly by Allied planes.

While last night's assaults upon Britain were heavy, they were somewhat less violent than those of the preceding day and night, when the robot barrage reached a record peak of intensity.

G. I.'s Ride Egypt Trails To Furloughs

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

TEL AVIV, Egypt, July 22—American G. I.'s are riding the old caravan trails from Baghdad to the Holy Land, traveling from the sultry heat of the Persian Gulf to the American Army's newest and most restful leave center at Tel Litwinsky, Palestine.

By doubling the number of caravan trips which are made, not by camels, but by six-wheeled weapon carriers with special seats, the Army has just made it possible for 85 instead of 50 boys monthly from Persian Gulf stations to spend well-deserved leaves touring the Holy Land.

There they may see the sights of modern Tel Aviv, eat fresh fruits and vegetables and breathe the bracing air of Jerusalem's high hills.

Doughboy Luxury

Acknowledged as one of the Army's finest leave camps, this doughboy objective of comparative luxury will take Persian Gulf guests in stride, for the tents will hold 200 and it is host as well to soldiers from Italy, Egypt, Sudan and all of the Middle East. There is one soldier there who has actually arrived from the Normandy beachfront.

Anticipation is written broadly on the faces of wide-eyed boys from Persia as the truck convoy, which was camped two nights on the desert near the rest center.

They have come long, dusty miles from hot, humid way stations along the famous route where the Army is hustling Lend-Lease munitions to Russia.

Choice of Entertainment

They have received enough leave for nine days in Palestine. They don't know which to take first, modern Jewish Tel Aviv, with its cinemas, ice cream, and beaches, or Jerusalem, with guided tours to historic and religious shrines. They end up by doing both.

But that is all right with Capt. Joseph Nelson, director, and William Hunt, Red Cross chief, who know what revives a man's spirits after months in the desert.

It isn't home, but it helps a lot.

British Tradition Yields To Need for Efficiency

London County Council has indorsed recommendation for schools large enough to accommodate 2,000 pupils—Some 90 of these huge edifices being planned in London area.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—Big things are being planned today for the school children of England.

Educational chiefs of the London County Council have just indorsed a recommendation in favor of large schools to accommodate 2,000 pupils.

Thus the English tradition of small schools to hold no more than 500 or 600 pupils seems on its way out, at least so far as London is concerned.

The recommednation will be considered in greater detail by a full-scale council which governs London. It is expected to be accepted as a basis of future policy for London, with further likelihood of adoption by other populous areas.

Education Landmark

This London move marks a big new landmark in English education. It is one of the most important immediate outcomes of the new national education bill, which in a few weeks will be on the statute book as an act.

The extent to which the children of England, especially of London and southern England, are deserving of the very best in the future is brought home poignantly today as one sees them under flying-bomb attack. Many school hours are spent squatting outside aid-raid shelters, ready for a mass dive underground like a lot of startled rabbits when the flying bombs buzz dangerolsuy overhead.

But the most encouraging part of this great new upheaval in the lives of English children is the purposeful way the authorities now are getting down to the job of planning a better future for the younger generation.

What Plan Provides

London's plan for comprehensive high schools aims at "providing for all pupils equal opportunity for physical, intellectual, social, and spiritual development which, while taking advantage of the practical interests of pupils, should make full development of personality the first objective."

To achieve this plan, London has recognized the lead already given in America, Europe, and Scotland in "multilateral" schools where the feeling of social continuity and unity can best be fostered.

The London County Council report says that about 90 of these larger schools would be needed for the whole of London, each with about eight to nine acres of land. The scheme presents a big plan of land acquisition and building. While this is in process, it is suggested that existing schools in different areas should be grouped into high-school units sharing premises, equipment, amenities, and as many activities as possible.

Is Britain right in putting educational reform in the very forefront of postwar planning? A new and decisively affirmative answer comes—from one of its air marshals—after the new offensive in Normandy which was preceded by the greatest air bombardment of all time by British and American air forces.

State Education Praised

Referring to the men in air-force and ground crews who made Britain's part in this great assault possible, he said, "Thank goodness for our state education."

He said that boys with costly private education were good leaders. But there were not enough of them. He added, "In any case, give me a secondary-school boy. He has a better technical education and is easy to train. Many of our grandest fighters come from secondary schools."

This air marshal's comments are worthy of notice. Many criticisms of English state education may be deserved, since the system is far from perfect. Nevertheless, high-ups in this war, from air marshals to officers of army medical boards, have asserted that reforms in English education effected between World Wars I and II have paid big dividends—nothing less than saving their country from going under.

The present move by the London County Council sets the stage for a new chapter in English high-school education.

Taxes Declared Major Cause Of Australia's Coal Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, July 22—Failure of Australia's coal miners to keep production up to the volume required for the war effort and essential industrial needs has again become the Commonwealth's most urgent problem.

So serious has the problem become that it has even been suggested that taxes on the surplus wartime earnings of miners be abolished. It cannot be denied that this taxation is at the bottom of much of the trouble in the coal fields today.

Commenting on the suggestion, secretary of the big Southern and Western Coalieries Owners Association admitted, "heavy taxation destroys the miners' incentive to produce more coal. It has a lot to do with one-day strikes and is the main cause of the lower production which is at present causing concern in the industry."

Position of Miners

Bearing in mind the fact that other groups are accepting heavy taxes without such rebellion, the miners' attitude at first glance seems as incomprehensible as it is unjustifiable. But it must be remembered that in prewar days, miners were small taxpayers.

As coal production was stepped up under the impetus of the war effort, earnings of the miners increased. So did their taxes as the Federal Labor Government, faced with rising war costs, was forced to dig deeper into miners' new earnings.

Miners' Methods

Thus some of the laborers decided that overtime was not worth while, and others decided they could earn enough by part-time work.

The miners' method was to become oversensitive concerning working conditions with resultant stoppages ranging from one day upward. That meant lessened earnings which, however, remained at a level ensuring leisure without want—and a lesser contribution by way of taxes.

Ten Mines Idle

Not every stoppage, of course, has had its origin in resentment against taxation, but those in close touch with the mining industry today give this as the main reason why the Federal Coal Commissioner had to admit recently, "since 1942, when the record output of about 15,000,000 tons was achieved, more mines have been opened and more men have been sent in to the industry, but the rate of production has fallen."

Back on the job and finding himself faced once again with a coal crisis, Prime Minister John Curtin has issued a blunt warning to consumers to prepare for restrictions upon the use of coal. He said, "It is either a matter of getting more coal or consuming less."

One day last week 10 mines were idle and in three days production loss by strikes totaled 19,050 tons. In the forefront was the big Richmond colliery employing 930 miners where the strike was called as a protest, not against any action by the owners, but because of disciplinary action by the miners' Federation [the miners' own federal executive] which ordered suspension of a miner who had taken part in three strikes not sanctioned by the Federation.

The miners' defiance of the Federation ruling is a direct challenge to the plan recently approved by an overwhelming vote of all miners whereby the Federal Government agreed to a trial of the "miners' disciplinary code" to be enforced by the miners' Federation and to replace penal action by the Government.

Richmond men are still out and the coal Commissioner has given the owners permission to close down the mine temporarily.

As Richmond men form one of the strongest groups in the miners' union, it is conceivable that a real test of strength between malcontents and authority may at last be brought about.

It is difficult to see how the Government can give way to the strikers this time, as it has in the past, for there is more than coal production at issue now.

The Government is in the midst of a campaign for the transfer from states to the commonwealth of wide powers it says are necessary for a postwar reconstruction.

It has all the powers necessary to deal with the present coal stoppages and the electorate is now beginning to ask what is the use of giving special peacetime powers to a Government which cannot enforce obedience even in wartime, when people generally are more amenable to discipline.

Beaverbrook Flies To U. S. for Oil Parley

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, England's Lord Privy Seal, arrived in Washington yesterday with the British delegation for an Anglo-American conference to conclude a final agreement on international oil policy. Lord Beaverbrook flew from London.

Richard Law, Minister of State, a member of the delegation headed by Lord Beaverbrook, has been here for about a week. The talks are expected to begin July 25.

The American group is headed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and includes Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,430,770
1944 volume to date	153,993,352
1943 volume to date	187,523,050

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	54.8	Prev day	55.4
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	52.8
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel 3	2	63½	63½	63½	— ¾
Adams Exp .15e	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Adams-Millis ½e	2	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	9	40¼	40	40	— ½
Alaska Juneau	13	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Alleghany Corp	80	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	29	31¾	30⅝	31	— ½
Alleg LudStl .70e	16	27	26¾	26¾	
Allen Indust ¾g	2	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	150½	148½	148½	—2
Allied Mills 2e	3	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	21	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	10	37¾	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	6	115⅛	114¾	114¾	—¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	21	21	21	— ½
Amal Lea	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
Am Airlines 1½g	5	73¼	73	73	
Am Bk Note 60e	1	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Am Bank N pf3	†240	68½	67½	67½	—1
Am Bosch ⅜e	21	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	71	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ½
Am Can 3	1	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Am Car & F 2.50e	21	39½	38¾	39	— ⅜
Am C & F pf 5¼e	1	80	80	80	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Am Colortype .30e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
Am Crys S pf 6	† 70	103½	103½	103½	
Am European ¾e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Export L 2	1	26	25½	25½	—1
Am & For Pow	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf3½k	5	92½	91½	91½	— ¾
Am&FP 2pf	15	21¼	21	21	— ½
Am Haw SS 1½e	3	26	26	26	—1
Am Hide & Leath	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	73½	72¼	73¼	— ¾
Am Ice	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Am Internat .20e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive ¼e	32	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	4	90	90	90	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	8	16¾	16	16	— ⅜
Am M&Met ¼e	6	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Am Metal pf 6	† 70	123	123	123	
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 30	27	27	27	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	13	50⅛	49	49	— ⅞
Am P&L S5 pf	9	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e	85	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	24	15¼	15	15⅛	— ¼
Am R Mpf 4½	† 90	72¾	72¾	73¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	15	40⅛	39⅝	39¾	—1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	28	24¾	4	24⅜	— ⅜
Am Stores ¾e	4	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—1¼
Am Stove .90e	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	3	126¼	126	126	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	163	162⅛	162⅛	— ⅞
Am Tob B 3a	2	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†160	149⅜	148¾	148¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	18	12¾	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅝
Am Viscose 1½e	3	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	19	6⅜	7¾	7⅞	— ¼
Am Wcolen	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Am Wool pf 4k	2	84¼	83¾	83¾	— ¼
A Zinc L & S	7	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
Anaconda Cop 1e	25	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ¼
AnaconW&C½e	†110	31⅛	30¼	30¼	— ¾
APW Paper	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Arch-Dan-M 1e	4	53½	53½	53½	+ ¾
Armour & Co	42	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	3	93½	93	93	— ¾
Armstrong Cork½e	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Arnold Const ½	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Assd DryGoods3e	†19	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 1	101	101	101	— ¾
Atch T&SF 4½e	30	68¾	66½	67¾	—1
Atch T & S pf 5	1	95	95	95	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½e	11	39	38⅝	38¾	— ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3g	6	27½	27	27	— ¾
At G&Wln pf2½e	2	60¼	60½	60½	— ½
At Refining 3½e	5	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
Atlas Corp 1½e	11	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd1.25e	† 10	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Aviation Corp .10e	44	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Baldwin Locos 3¾e	38	21⅛	20½	20¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	59	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
Balt & Ohio pf	30	16¾	15½	15¾	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
Barber Asph	3	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Barker Bros ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil 60	10	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Bratrice Cr 1.70e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Brat Cr pf 4¼	† 10	107	107	107	— ½
Bell Airc 1e	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	3	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Best Foods 1e	4	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	32	61½	60¼	60⅜	— ⅞
Black&Decker1.60	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
Blaw-Knox .30e	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	6	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
BohmAl&Br 1½e	4	50¼	50¼	50¼	—1
Borden Co .80e	6	33¼	33¼	23¼	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	39½	39	39	— ½
Boston & Maine	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	52	52	52	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Br 1	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	19	34⅞	34	24½	— ⅝
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	8	10	10	10	
Budd Mfg	126	10⅝	10	10½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 5	180	178½	178½	—1¾
Budd Mfg55pf5	†290	67½	66⅛	66⅛	— ½
Budd Wheel ¼e	23	9⅞	9⅜	9½	— ¼
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	39½	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
Burling Mills .80e	4	30½	30	30	— ¼
Burr AdMach .40e	18	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅜
Bush Term ¼e	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6	† 10	70	70	70	—2
Butler Bros .30e	8	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Byers AM Co ¼e	10	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅝
Byers pf 7	10	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅞
Calif Pack 1½	1	28½	28½	28½	
Callahan Z-Lead	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	5	6½	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ⅜e	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Can Dry GAle ½e	4	27½	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific½e	48	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	— ½
Caro C & O 5	† 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ½
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾e	6	36¼	36	36	— ⅜
Celanese Cp 1.25f	1	42	41⅞	41⅞	—1
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	98½	98½	98½	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½e	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†450	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	12	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
Cent VioletaS1½e	1	24	24	24	— ½
Cerro de Pas 2½e	3	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	26	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Certain-teed6pf	† 5	94⅞	92¾	92¾	—1
Champ Pap&F 1½e	1	27	26	27	+ ¾
Checker Cab	4	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Ches & Ohio 3	21	46⅛	46	46⅛	
Chi & E Ill 3½g	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 17⅛k	6	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .30e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Chi No West	36	26	24⅞	25	—1¼
Chi No West pf	23	62½	61	61	— ⅞
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	46	46	46	
Childs Co	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Chrysler Corp 1½e	35	91½	89⅝	90½	— ½
City I&F 1.20	16	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
City I&F pf6½	† 10	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
City Invest	† 10	62½	62½	62½	
City Stores	10	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Clark Equip 1½e	1	44	44	44	—1
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
Clev&Pitt 3½	† 10	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
Clev&Pitt spl 2	† 70	52½	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅞
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
Cluet Peab 1e	8	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	3	136	135¼	135¼	
Coca-Cola A 3	†100	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Pim ½ea	6	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼	† 50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
Collins & Aik ½e	6	33	32½	32½	— ⅞
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
Col & South	†190	19	19	19	— ½
Col & South 1pf	†200	21	20	20	—1¼
ColumB'castA.80e	6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅝
ColumB'castB.80e	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
Colum G&E .10e	62	4½	4¼	4¼	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
Colum Pict ½g	9	19	18¾	19	— ½
Coml Credit 2	5	41	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	9	47½	46½	47	—1
Coml Solvents .30e	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	12	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Com'wlth&Scott	86	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Com & So pf 2½k	14	82½	82½	82½	— ½
Conde Nast ½e	1	17	17	17	— ⅞
Congoleum-Nairn 1	12	26¼	26	26	
Cons Copper .20g	4	4	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	27	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	3	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	
Cons Film Ind	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Cons Film pf ¼k	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laund .60e	3	13	13	13	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	12	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	4	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—1
Cons Vultee 1½e	3	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	23	23	23	
Consol'n Coal	5	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
ConsumP pf4½	† 10	105	105	105	—1
Container Corp¾e	5	26	25½	25¾	— ¼
Cont Bak ½e	4	8½	8½	8½	
Cont Can 1.20	2	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30e	64	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Cont Oil Del .60e	3	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess 1e	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess pf3	† 80	45	45	45	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Corn Prod 2.60	10	59½	58½	58½	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†200	48¾	48⅜	48¾	
Coty Inc .15e	1	6	6	6	— ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	15	21⅝	21⅜	21¾	— ¼
Crane Co 1	10	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 50	109½	109½	109½	
Crosley Corp ½e	6	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ¾
Crown Cork ½e	4	34 ¾	34¼	34¾	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	9	18½	18¼	18⅜	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 40	102	102	102	
Crucible Steel 3g	4	33⅜	33	33	— ⅞
Cuba R R pf	†11	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	14	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	1	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¾
Curtis Prop 1½	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	107	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 30	126¼	126	126	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	5	52⅛	50½	50½	—2
Curtis-Wright ¾g	18	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Davega Stores .30e	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1e	6	14⅜	14½	14½	
Decca Record 1.20	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
Deere & Co 2g	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	20	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
Del Lack & West	35	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†150	36	36	36	— ¾
Diam Match pf13½	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Diam T Motor ½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Dixie Cup ½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
Doehler D Cas¾e	1	42	42	42	— ½
Dome Mines h1.60	4	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
Douglas Airc 5g	1	53½	53½	53½	—1⅝
Dow Chem 3	3	127⅝	127	127	—1
Dresser Mfg 1e	5	35	24¾	24¾	— ½
Duriron Co	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
du Pont de N 2½e	2	157½	156½	156½	— ¾
Eagle Pich L .45e	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Eastern Air L	2	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Eastern R M .20e	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	1	48	48	48	
El Auto-Lite 1e	8	43	42	42	—1⅛
Electric Boat ¾e	9	12	11½	11⅝	— ½
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
El Power & Lt	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	1	82	82	82	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	88¾	88½	88½	— ½
Eng Pub Service	25	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 10	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Ecuit Off Bldg	1	1½	1½	1½	
Erie R R 1.25e	15	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
Erie R R ct ½e	65	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	7	59⅛	58½	58½	— ⅞
EurekaVCleaner.40	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Evans Prod ¾e	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
Exchange Buf .35e	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	4	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅞
Fajardo Sugar 2	10	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Farm Tel & Rad	22	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16	16	16	
Fed MotTruck .40	20	8¾	8¾	8¼	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	8	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
FedDStrs pf4¼	†30	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Ferro Enam ½e	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Firestone 1¾e	3	49	49	49	—1
Flintkote .30e	3	23½	22⅞	23	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	42½	42½	42½	
Follansbee Stl	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
FollansbeeStl pf	† 30	46	45⅝	46	
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Foto Mach .70e	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Foster Wheeler¼e	20	21¼	20¾	20¾	+ ½
Freeport Sulph 2	1	34¼	34¼	24⅝	— ⅞
Fruehauf Tra .80e	2	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	— ½
Frueh4½pf4½	† 17	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Gabriel Co	9	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Gair Robert .30g	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Gamewell 1½e	† 60	42⅜	41½	41½	—1½
Gar Wood Ind .40	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
GenAmTrans 1¾e	4	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Gen Baking .45e	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Gen Bronze .30e	2	10	10	10	
Gen Cable	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Gen Cable A	4	15½	15	15	—1
GenCable pf5¼kf	190	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	28	27¼	27¾	— ⅝
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 20	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	
Gen Elec 1.40	24	38⅜	38	38	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42½	41¾	42½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	60	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Motors 1½e	76	62⅜	60⅞	61	—1
Gen Out Ad ¼e	12	11½	11¼	11½	
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	22¾	22⅛	22¼	— ½
Gen PrintInk .20e	4	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ¼
Gen Refract .60e	6	23⅜	23	23	— ⅝
GenSCastpf4½k	†60	79½	78½	78⅜	—1⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	4	23¼	23¼	23⅛	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80	31	12½	12	12	— ½
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .65e	14	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	1	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅝
Glidden Co .60e	3	23	22⅝	23	— ¼
Gobel Adolf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gobel Brew .20	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Goodrich BF 1e	6	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅞
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103	103	103	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e	21	47⅛	45⅞	45⅞	—1¼
Goth Hosiery ⅜g	12	14¼	14	14	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	54	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4½	4½	4½	
Grand Union ¼e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
GraniteCStl 1.75e	13	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Grant W T 1.40	3	36	36	36	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	31	37⅝	36¼	37¼	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	7	49½	49	49	
Greyhound Corp 1	18	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
Greyhound pf .55	3	11½	11½	11½	
Grum Airc En 1e	24	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	— ½
Guantan Sugar	17	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	24	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	6	48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
Hall (WF) Print 1	4	18	18	18	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1	7	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Hat Corp AmA1¼e	3	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ½
Hayes Indust ½e	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	63	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
Hazel-AtlasGl5	† 50	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	4	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
HerculesPowder 1e	2	87¼	87	87	
Hires C E 1.20a	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Holly Sugar 1	6	16½	15½	15½	—1½
Homestake Min	6	45	44½	44½	— ½
Houd-Hers B ½e	9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	67½	66½	67½	
Houston Oil	45	11¼	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
Howe Sound 2	4	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
Hudson & Man pf	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
Hud Bay M&S h2	11	26½	26	26	— ⅜
HudsonMotor .20e	28	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
Hupp Motor	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Illinois Central	59	17¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
Ill Central pf	2	40	39	39	—1½
InclplsPw&Lt .90e	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	4	40	39¼	40	
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	104	104	104	— ¼
Inger-Rand ⅜e	1	99	99	99	— ⅞
Inland Steel 2e	1	85	85	85	— ¼
InspirationCop½e	17	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Insuransh ct .20a	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ¾
Intercon Rubber 1g	16	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Interlakelron .35g	21	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
Int BusMachine 6a	1	173	173	173	—1
Int Harvester 2.60	4	75½	75	75½	—1
Int Harvester pf7	† 10	174¾	174¾	174¾	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
IntMinerals&C½e	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Int Mining	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	27	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
Int Nick Can pf7	† 30	131½	131½	131½	—1½
Int Paper	23	18⅛	17½	18	— ⅜
Int Paper pf 5	8	83⅝	83	83	— ⅜
Int Ry Cen Am	5	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
Int RyCApf1¾k	† 180	60	60	60	
Int Salt 1e	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	86	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
Int Tel&Tel for ct	10	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
Interst Dept S ¾e	17	18	17¼	17¼	—1
Island Crk Coal 2	1	37	37	37	+ ½
Jarvis W B .60e	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Jewel Tea 1	1	33½	33½	33½	
Johns Manville 1e	1	94	94	94	— ⅞
Jones&LSt1 1½e	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
Jones&LSt1 pf A 5	2	67½	67	67

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Johnston Tells Dewey Russia Needs Credits

PAWLING, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—The restful atmosphere of his Quaker Hill farm claimed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey again today after a busy week, climaxed by a lengthy discussion of conditions in Russia with Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Johnston, dinner guest of Governor Dewey at the executive mansion in Albany last night, returned July 13 from Russia where he talked with Premier Joseph Stalin, visited factories, and was a front-line observer of the Russian army in action.

He said he told the Republican presidential nominee that the United States had "great trade opportunities with the Soviet Union" but that the granting of long-term credit to Russia "will be essential."

By "long" credit terms, Mr. Johnston explained, he meant 15 to 30 years.

Asserting the United States "can do any amount of business with Russia, depending entirely upon the length of credit terms," he said there is a "tremendous market" in the Soviet for durable goods.

Mr. Johnston said that "both as a Republican and as a businessman" he would support Mr. Dewey and added that he conferred with the Governor because "I think he should have a report on things I found in the Soviet Union." Mr. Johnston said he already had talked with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on his observations in Russia.

Mr. Johnston told reporters he neither sought nor obtained any reaction from Mr. Dewey on his views but found the latter "much interested in Russian production, the attitude of Russians toward the American people and my impressions of the Red Army."

"Stalin told me their progress was made possible only by the assistance from America," Mr. Johnston said, adding that all Russians with whom he talked, "down to the humblest factory worker," were "most appreciative" of America's help.

Heads Waltham Watch

Ira Guilden

Newly elected president and treasurer of the Waltham Watch Company, Mr. Guilden has had long experience in the watch business, having held the office of vice-president and a director of the Bulova Watch Company until his resignation in 1939 and more recently acting as consultant to the Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc.

Must Free Enterprise System Resell Itself to U. S. Public?

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The battle between the left-wingers and the right-wingers never ceases. In newspapers, pamphlets, radio forums the argument waxes hot. Just this week a radio debate on the question of whether or not to sell the Government-financed surplus war plants in the Northwest developed into a bitter controversy over the merits of public ownership and private enterprise.

Regardless of the millions of words poured forth on the subject of free enterprise, the sharp clashes of opinion on the matter reveal little unanimity as to the kind of enterprise favored for the American economy. If the great majority of the people who use this phrase could agree on a thorough - going, satisfactory definition of what it means, they might not find themselves so much at odds as to how to foster it.

The words "free enterprise" today substitute for "capitalism," the use of which brings up disparaging associations in the popular mind. But whether called one or the other, it implies a system of reward for enterprise or initiative and a promise of return for risk. It might even be spoken of as the profit system, since it cannot exist without earnings or profits, but that is a misnomer, for it is really a profit and loss system. Inherent in its operation is competition, an ineradicable characteristic in society.

It is an incentive system, though there are those who feel that men will work industriously without the spur of profit. Among these are a number of church groups who deplore the profit motive. There is the United Christian Council for Democracy which fulminates steadily against the "free enterprise propaganda," which it finds is being foisted upon the American people by the National Association of Manufacturers. The strategy of the N. A. M., says this council, is to subvert democracy by deception instead of destroying it by force.

Johnston on Competition

If one is to take the publicity of the Christian Council at face value, the N. A. M. goal is control of the nation by big business unhampered by government restraints. This in turn "means trusts and cartels, dictated prices and restricted production, boom and depression, bankruptcy and unemployment. . . ." The economic wolves, it says, have already through Congress won part of their objectives. The American Newspaper Association "is practically its hired agent." It has gotten hold of the National Educational Association, the Associated Farmers and the National Small Businessmen's Association. In the eyes of the council, it is leading us to fascism and it names among fascist affinities, Messrs. Pew, Sloan, Weir, and the du Ponts.

The council's editors could not have read the speech of Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States before the Council of Social Agencies at Washington last March. His words are a rebuke to those who preach disunity, set class against class. "We must find our justification as members of society," he said, "our passports to nobility, in the humble virtues of honest endeavor, industrious self-advancement and in a clean conscience."

Further in discussing free enterprise, he said, "The advantages of wholesale competition can be safeguarded only if we learn to find the point at which competition must give way to co-operation. Our free economic society, which is the basis of free political society, can survive only if we deliberately seek and find ways for spreading its blessings to the largest number."

Mr. Johnston is far removed from the old-time picture of the bloated capitalist who blatantly spoke for the "vested interests." But whether the preachers who support the United Christian Council for Democracy take the president of the U. S. Chamber at face value or not, it is evident that these reverends have been turning more sour on capitalism than was the case before the late depression. This change is probably due to the injurious effects of the 1929 collapse rather than to a disbelief in a free economy.

The Freedom of Opportunity

It is inconceivable that the thinkers in different churches would choose the controls that accompany statism, rather than the freedoms to be found in capitalism, even though these are subject to abuses. The moralists have been able previously to reconcile Christianity with a free enterprise system. They may be able to do so again, especially if that system demands a disciplined freedom with emphasis upon fair play. At any rate there is every expectation that the competitive system will show, as do other human institutions, progressive improvement. The people who run it will profit by their errors as readily as the politicians.

To revert, then, to a further definition of free enterprise. An industrialist, speaking to a meeting of contractors in New York early this year, ventured this:

"The right of free men to work when and where and for whom they please, without restriction or penalty, and the right to conduct a business as they see fit, so long as the operation of that business is not in conflict with public interest." A labor union representative wants this: A system which looks to the government for such balancing of conditions as will assure him an improving standard of living and the freedom which is the foundation upon which every worker can enjoy the full fruits of his labor.

It can be seen that the freedom that appeals to both employer and employee is freedom of opportunity. Restrictions upon it tend toward regimentation and reduce the stature and dignity of man. People must be allowed to learn by their own mistakes and with a minimum of government interference.

John M. Hancock, special adviser to the Director of War Moblization, says: "I do not believe that government should take on the responsibility of providing jobs. . . . In the end, the responsibility is going to have to rest on the individual or the group which he joins, to make the goods or offer the services the world wants, and to do this at the price which the world is willing to pay."

In the last analysis, the criterion which will determine the adoption or rejection of free enterprise is its effectiveness in meeting the problem of full employment. No system will last long which faces the angry buffetings of masses of unemployed. Of course, it is not free now under war restrictions and directives. So long as government controls over production remain, the Administration will have to bear a share of whatever blame will attach to the disturbing conditions of the reconversion period.

Jobs Through Co-ordination

When the war controls have been eliminated, and there is no certainty now that they will all be dropped right after the last shot is fired at the enemy, then will come the opportunity for private enterprise to prove itself. Only as industry rapidly increases the supply of civilian goods so as to catch up with demand, will the danger of inflation disappear, and so remove the necessity for controls. The Committee for Economic Development is doing a yeoman job in pointing the way to job creation through co-ordinated effort. It is the sort of co-operative planning under free enterprise that holds out great hope for business enlarging its areas of joint action and agreement.

In the postwar period industry will have some big barriers to hurdle if it is to meet the hopes of its protagonists.

It cannot do this unless tax policy is modified so that there is real incentive to enterprise and risk. Of course, taxation will be heavy for years to come, but tax inducements are needed, especially to small concerns, which are the seedbed out of which grow the bigger ones of the future.

It cannot do this readily if the trend toward bureaucratic authority continues and business is made to feel that government is unsympathetic toward the profit system.

It cannot do this if government goes into business on an increasing scale and competes with private industry.

It cannot do this unless the government, as impartial umpire, balances evenly the rights and opportunities of the different economic groups.

Given a fair field and no favor, the private enterprise system will prove its superiority, in this reviewer's opinion, over any other economic order. It will need to gain the confidence of the masses whose belief in it has been shaken by the rigors of depression. It will need to prove that dependence on the state cannot be accepted without gradual loss of individual liberty. This can be done if the leaders themselves base their decisions consistently with reference to the public interest.

A. C. F. Shows $5.95 Share Net for Year

NEW YORK (AP) — American Car and Foundry Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries report consolidated net earnings after all charges for the fiscal year ended April 30 of $5,591,832 equal after preferred dividends to $5.95 a common share, compared with $5,055,719 or $5.05 for the 1943 fiscal year.

In an annual report to stockholders, Charles J. Hardy, chairman, reports gross sales for the year ended in 1944, less discounts and allowances, aggregated $218,834,838, against $289,275,689 in the previous year.

Mr. Hardy said that in line with the policy of writing off cost of facilities adapted only to production of combat and other material for war purposes, there was amortized as of April 30 a total of $11,340,989 of the entire $13,343,832 expended for such plant extensions.

The company said figures for 1944 give effect to estimated adjustments from renegotiation.

Atlantic Refining Co. reports consolidated net profit after charges and federal taxes but before minority interest for the six months ended June 30 of $7,526,000 equal after preferred dividends to $2.71 a common share, compared with $2,692,000 or 90 cents in the 1943 period. Profits for both 1943 and 1944 are subject to renegotiation.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. reports consolidated net earnings for the nine months endd June 30 of $2,228,875 equal to 52 cents a share, compared with $2,054,224 or 48 cents in the period ended in 1943. For the quarter ended June 30, the company reports net profit of $677,549 or 16 cents a share, against $809,088 or 19 cents in the quarter a year ago.

Pennroad Corp., an investment company, reports net profit exclusive of $454,009 profit on sales of securities carried separately into the surplus account, for the six months ended June 30 was $777,336. This compared with $850,672 in the similar period of 1943 when $5,372 profit was carried into the surplus account. The company reports net assets of $48,539,663 equal to $7.70 a share, compared with $48,218,696 or $7.26 in the period a year ago.

American Steel Foundries report net profit after reserves for renegotiation for the nine months ended June 30 for $1,627,258 equal to $1.37 a share, compared with $2,476,799 or $2.09 in the similar period a year ago. The company reports net profit before Federal tax but after reserve for renegotiation for the period this year amounted to $5,800,858, against $14,975,999 in the nine months a year ago.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports net income for the first six months of 1944 of $561,370 equal to $14.66 a share on the preferred stock, compared with $765,432 or $19.99 for the 1943 period. Gross income for the periods in both years amounted to $5,082,886, and $4,419,795. The company reported June gross income of $567,312 resulting in a net loss of $139,886, compared with $399,936 and net loss of $14,499 for the month last year.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. reports net profit of $2,229,265 for the six months ended June 30, or $6.79 a common share, compared with $1,814,887, or $5.47 a common share, for the like period of 1943.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp. reports net profit of $595,596 for the six months ended June 30, or $1.49 a share, against $257,894, or 64 cents a share, for the same period of last year.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp. reports net profit of $885,919 for the six months ended June 30, or 85 cents a share on class "B" stock, compared with $1,034,845, or $1.04 a share, for the same period of 1943.

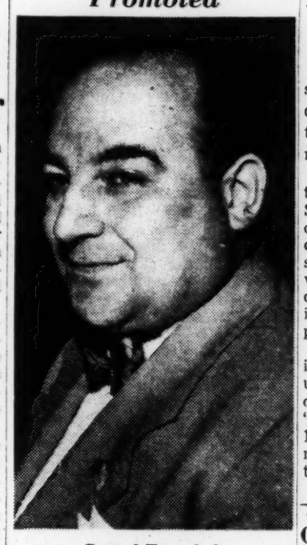
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. reported second quarter net profit of $1,798,017 against $1,836,369 in the first quarter and $2,257,424 in the second quarter of 1944.

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, after providing $640,500 for federal income and excess profits taxes, reported a consolidated net profit of $1,605,982 for the three months ended June 30, 1944. Consolidated net profit for the first six months of this year totalled $3,249,934.

Acme Steel Company reported a net profit of $436,844 for the quarter ended June 30, 1944, equal to $1.33 a share, after providing $2,594,685 for federal taxes.

Conde Nast Publications, Inc., reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $491,485, equal to $1.46 a share, against $308,556 or 95 cents a share in the first half of 1943.

Promoted



Gerard Tonachel

Appointed assistant to the president of Standard & Poor's Corp. Mr. Tonachel has been a director of the corporation since April, 1941, and has served on the board's labor committee for the past two years. He has been with the organization for 23 years.

Military Construction In U. S. Near End, Reports Somervell

NEW YORK (AP)—While United States military construction will continue overseas as long as the war lasts, the domestic program aggregating $11,000,000,000 worth of facilities is practically complete, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces, reported here.

Writing in the Constructor, a magazine in the general contracting field, General Somervell said in the interval between June, 1940, and D-Day the War Department constructed 19,000 projects, including camps, hospitals, depots, assembly plants, manufacturing facilities, schools, air bases, ports, fortifications, highways, bridges, and railroads.

Troop housing alone was large enough to serve the combined populations of Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Washington, he added.

He reported about one-fifth of the total War Department building was defense construction with contracts placed before Pearl Harbor. Since that date approximately 8½ billion dollars' worth has been completed.

"Not only was this the largest construction job ever attempted; it was completed with unbelievable speed," General Somervell said.

Rotary Elec. Steel Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—A new capital offering of 150,000 shares of the common stock of Rotary Electric Steel Co., Detroit, is being made by a group headed by W. E. Hutton & Co. The stock was priced at $13.25 a share.

New World Sales Record Established In 1943 for All Types of Diamonds

NEW YORK (AP)—A new world sales record for all categories of diamonds was established in 1943, the 19th annual review of the diamond industry reported.

Writing in the current issue of the Jewelers' Circular-Keystone, Sydney H. Ball said world sales of rough diamonds last year increased 128 per cent over 1942 for stones of cuttable gem quality, while industrials advanced 45 per cent. Retail sales of cut diamonds in the United States gained 80 per cent.

Mr. Ball added that the increase in demand for industrial diamonds used for drilling, cutting and many other manufacturing operations, "coming on top of an increase of 112 per cent in the preceding year, raised the 1943 sales to more than three times the sales in 1941."

The report said the United Nations have an adequate supply of industrial diamonds as a result of stocks accumulated during times of overproduction.

Production of diamonds declined 12 per cent by weight in 1943, compared with 1942, but increased 3½ per cent by value because of production of better quality gem stones, the report said.

Two of the South African mines, Dutoitspan and Kleinzee, were reopened during 1943, and Mr. Ball predicted that production should gain in 1944 if mining equipment is available.

Candy Production in 1943 Reaches New High Level

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite sugar rationing and shortages of other raw materials, the nation's 1943 candy production totaled 2,561,000,000 pounds, the highest on record.

Reporting this, the Commerce Department said more than one-fourth of the candy was manufactured in Illinois, and that Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York accounted for nearly one-half of the output.

We Can Offer to Yield Over 6%

The capital stock of a public utility which has paid dividends for 52 years. No bonds — no preferred stock outstanding.

Information on request.

ARTHUR RAND & CO.
45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Hancock 4848

INSURANCE of Every Description

☆

OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON 6
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

Time To Buy FOR Income?

THE current issue of our Investors Almanac lists thirty seasoned common stocks providing estimated yields of from 4.64% to 9.38%, with a summary of the reasons which appear to make issues of this type preferable to low-yield industrial stocks for the investment of new money at this time.

The Almanac also suggests a group of preferred stocks of good to medium quality which provide attractive returns; and reviews current conditions in the bond market.

We shall be glad to forward copies of this booklet, without cost, to investors.

ESTABROOK & Co.
Founded 1851

15 State Street, Boston — 40 Wall Street, New York
Springfield — Hartford — Providence

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

Money Parley Bank Quotas Set; Soviet Union Gets Concession

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 22 (AP)—An initial capital of $8,800,000,000 for the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development was agreed on late yesterday by the United Nations Monetary Conference, completing the work of the three-week session except for technical details.

In a table of quotas for the various nations, announced after approval by a plenary session, the Soviet Union was given a total of $900,000,000, the amount for which the Russians had stubbornly held out during days of discussion over the issue.

The United States quota was set at $3,175,000,000, Great Britain's at $1,300,000,000, China's at $600,000,000, and France's at $450,000,000. In preliminary talks on the bank, it had been the hope of conference leaders that the quotas for the bank and the international monetary fund would be about the same, but Russia and the Latin American republics put up a strong fight for lower bank quotas.

In the final agreement, the Russians got a quota which was $300,000,000 under their fund total and the Latin American countries all got reductions.

The United States, on the other hand, accepted an increase of $425,000,000 over its fund quota, where the United Kingdom subscription was unchanged.

In assuming its increased bank quota, the United States departed from its previous position that it would take only one third of the bank's initial capital.

China and Canada were given increases of $50,000,000, and $25,000,000 respectively over their fund quotas.

The total agreed on is $200,000,000 short of the original goal set in the preliminary draft of the bank, but it was pointed out that additional capital will be provided when countries other than the United and associated nations join, with the eventual capitalization expected to be $10,000,000,000.

The purpose of the bank is to make loans and guarantee those of private investors in postwar reconstruction and development projects.

With final agreement on the bank set up, the conference was ready to clean up its odds and ends with a final plenary session set for tonight.

Following is the table of quotas for subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, showing comparison with quotas for the international monetary fund:

(Abbreviations stand for "unchanged," "decreased" and "increased.")

Country	(Millions of Dollars)
Australia	200 Unch
Belgium	225 Unch
Bolivia	7 Dec 3
Brazil	105 Dec 45
Canada	325 Inc 25
Chile	35 Dec 15
China	600 Inc 50
Colombia	35 Dec 15
Costa Rica	2 Dec 3
Cuba	35 Dec 15
Czechoslovakia	125 Unch
Dominican Republic	2 Dec 5
Ecuador	3.2 Dec 2.8
Egypt	40 Dec 5
El Salvador	1 Dec 1.8
Ethiopia	3 Dec 3
France	450 Unch
Greece	25 Dec 15
Guatemala	2 Dec 3
Haiti	2 Dec 3
Honduras	1 Unch
Iceland	1 Unch
India	400 Unch
Iran	24 Dec 1
Iraq	6 Dec 2
Liberia	5 Unch
Luxembourg	10 Unch
Mexico	65 Dec 25
Netherlands	275 Unch
New Zealand	50 Unch
Nicaragua	.8 Dec 1.2
Norway	50 Unch
Panama	.2 Dec .3
Paraguay	.8 Dec 1.2
Peru	17.5 Dec 7.5
Philippine Commonwealth	15 Unch
Poland	125 Unch
Union of So. Africa	100 Unch
Union Soviet Socialist Republics	900 Dec 300
United Kingdom	1300 Unch
United States	3175 Inc 425
Uruguay	10.5 Dec 4.5
Venezuela	10.5 Dec 4.5
Yugoslavia	40 Dec 20
Total	8800

OPA Now Distributing Non-Highway Gas Coupons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has started distribution of E-2 and R-2 non-highway gasoline ration coupons to farmers and other non-highway users.

They will be good concurrently with E-1 and R-1 coupons now in circulation. A few E's and R's also are still in use, OPA said.

The E stamp are good for 1 gallon and the R for five. They are valid only for bulk purchases and neither type may be used for gasoline delivered directly into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.

$6.5 Billion Backlog Heavy Engineering Construction Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A blacklog of more than $6.5 billion in heavy engineering construction alone in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains awaits the end of the war, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports on the basis of V-Day data from its reportorial staff covering the period ended June 30.

At the same time the Dodge corporation revealed a substantial backlog of industrial construction —specific data showing 1,045 manufacturing projects. These are estimated to cost $164,201,000.

Kraft Cheese Trial Set for August 22

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone has set Aug. 22 as the date for trial of the Government's injunction suit against the Kraft Cheese Co., which is accused of evading OPA ceiling prices on cheese.

Following a hearing a month ago, Judge Stone denied the Government's request for a preliminary injunction and suggested that the case be brought to trial on its merits.

The OPA charges are based on arrangements between the Kraft company and more than a score of factories in Green and Lafayette counties, producers of foreign type and cheddar cheese, whereby the company pays directly for milk delivered to the factories. OPA counsel charged that this gave the company an unfair competitive advantage because it permitted manipulation of milk prices.

Judge Stone ruled that since there was no ceiling price on milk, the company was not engaged in any illegal activity if it paid patrons of the leased factories more for their milk than they could get elsewhere.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stocks was declared—payable August 1, 1944, to stockholders of record July 24, 1944.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, July 21, 1944.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, a quarterly cash dividend of 15 cents per share on the Common Stock was declared—payable August 1, 1944, to stockholders of record July 24, 1944.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, July 21, 1944.

A WARNING

to those who purchased stocks in early 1942 and are now interested in conservative appraisal of business and stock market prospects in the 27th month of the bull market.

The American Institute of Finance, long noted for conservatism, has issued to clients whose accounts are under personal supervision a Special three-page Letter entitled "IS HISTORY REPEATING?", unequivocally setting forth our present investment position. Though part of our complete management service we are making available to investors and institutions copies of this Special Letter at $5.00. If you desire a copy simply attach check.

American Institute of Finance
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
JAMES R. BANCROFT, PRESIDENT
207 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Statement of Condition

JUNE 30, 1944

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$10,936,619.51
U. S. Government Securities	54,133,809.98
State and Municipal Securities	4,491,830.74
Other Securities	2,241,032.28
Loans and Discounts	4,290,207.08
Real Estate (Bank Building)	1,500,000.00
Other Assets	172,321.33
	$77,765,820.92

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$70,901,658.86
Capital	2,000,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,236,184.01
Reserve for Taxes, etc.	277,978.05
General Reserve	350,000.00
	$77,765,820.92

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Men Without Wings

By Harold Hobson

London

For entertainment value, American films have, I suppose, the highest reputation in the world. Before the war French pictures were the most notable in integrity of purpose and maturity of outlook. For saturation with social ethics nothing can touch the Russian studios.

I could go on like this for hours, dishing out superlatives to one country after another. But sooner or later I should come to Britain, and then indeed I might be gravelled for a term of commendation. There was a time, in the days of the old Hepworth films, when Stewart Rome and Henry Edwards were stars of the first order, when British fictional pictures had a rural charm, a sweetness of touch, that the output of other nations lacked. But those times are gone. In the main, English fiction films today are pale echoes of Hollywood. If we are to praise British films at all, it is the documentaries that deserve honor.

* * *

The Ealing studios have labored nobly in the documentary cause since the war began. They have brought out several full-length films of this kind, often with the co-operation of the military, R. A. F., and naval authorities. One of them, "Ships with Wings," I saw a couple of years ago. It was the story of the Ark Royal, whose sinking Lord Haw-Haw used repeatedly to announce early in the war. Unfortunately it really was sunk the same week the film was released.

Their latest picture in this genre is "For Those In Peril," designed to expound, in a semi-fictional way, the duties and achievements of the Air-Sea Rescue Units of the R. A. F.

* * *

It is an honest and virile production, without false heroics. Its chief character, Rawlings, in fact, is rather ashamed of belonging to a non-flying branch of the R. A. F. Not until he has seen his unit at work, ploughing through a minefield, running the gantlet of German shore batteries, and bombarded by German warships, in its ultimately successful effort to rescue a rubber dinghy containing three men wrecked in the Channel does he become reconciled to having no wings on his breast.

Then he changes his opinion. It is not that he thinks any the less of the men who fly. But he has a clearer view of the courage of those who, for one reason or another, have to keep their feet on the ground, or just above the water.

The film contains at least one sequence of considerable dramatic tension. A "Walrus" flying boat attempts to rescue the men in the dinghy. The pilot is unaware that the water is sown with mines, and he brings his ship down on the sea in spite of their frantic efforts to warn him. Then the Walrus swims its way towards the camera, all blithely ignorant of the danger that surrounds it.

Now the other day, in my ramblings round Southern England, I chanced to see a doodlebug roaring in a highly businesslike manner across the sky towards me. Its engine stopped, and, without any pause for consideration, just as though it had suddenly caught sight of something on the ground, it went into an almost vertical dive. I waited for the explosion with more than a little interest. Not otherwise does the audience observe the Walrus careering towards the mines. This is the film's best-judged moment.

Bowl Season Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Precedents were shattered in the opening concert of Hollywood Bowl's twenty-third season, on July 11. The occasion marked the Western debut of Dmitri Mitropoulos, Greek conductor—a Greek on the podium was also a novelty; and for the first time, 15,000 persons were present on an opening night. What is more important, seldom if ever had a program of such solid musical worth ushered in a Bowl season. It was devoted to the music of Brahms, with Yehudi Menuhin as soloist.

California nights, thus far, have not been kind to out-of-door concerts, but the chill of the evening failed to cool the enthusiasm of an audience that included a good-sized representation of the conductor's compatriots, many dressed in native costume.

* * *

A Brahms program was a hearty repast for a first-night audience, but it immediately set the measure of Mitropoulos' musical integrity. In the "Academic Festival" Overture and the Symphony No. 3 that followed there was not the unanimity between conductor and musicians that one would expect later in the season. Recent contracts in the film studios have taken some of the orchestra's most dependable performers, and replacements are not yet integrated.

Even so, Mitropoulos revealed himself as an exceedingly gifted leader. He has style and unbounded enthusiasm. The orchestra did some of its best playing of the evening in the Violin Concerto, wrich was magnificently interpreted by Menuhin.

* * *

In contrast with the first night, a small audience braved the evening's chill for the second program (July 13). There was no soloist, but the orchestra played with compensating skill and beauty of tone. The chief test was in Sibelius' Symphony No. 1. The performance was remarkable for the conductor's penetrating insight into the vision of Sibelius. The orchestra played much better than on the first night, showing the results of more rehearsals.

The opening number was Rimsky-Korsakov's "Russian Easter" Overture. A novelty was Morton Gould's "Spirituals," heard in Southern California for the first time. This is a set of five short movements, set in the modern mold, but delightfully blended with familiar content. The last two parts seem much the strongest, the fourth exhibiting something of an epic urge. This is one of Mr. Gould's most interesting scores. Wagner's "Tannhäuser" Overture concluded the program.

War-time restrictions on lighting effects and size of audiences have been lifted, so the Bowl begins to exude some of its old-time flavor.

Hal D. Crain

Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art

'Sophie Pennybaker,' by Franklin C. Watkins

One of the contemporary American works reinstalled at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in connection with the return to public exhibition of the Museum's masterpieces, stored in a subterranean strong-room since Pearl Harbor.

Dances by De Mille

II.

By Margaret Lloyd

Agnes de Mille was still tinkering with "Tally-Ho!" at the time of our interview last spring. She was pursued by publishers (unavailingly) for books and articles, and had both Broadway and Hollywood at her heels.

The pert and volatile little dancer who had been all dressed up with ideas and not enough places to go with them, the choreographer who had been just as witty, adroit, clever and perceptive B. R. (Before "Rodeo") (or "Oklahoma!") was now a star performer in her field, sought on every side.

"'Rodeo' is not just an amusing ballet," she said, "nor as its subtitle ('The Courting at Burnt Ranch') might lead you to suppose, is it only about a plain little cowgirl who finally gets her man.

* * *

"It is about working people in a small community, isolated in a great wilderness. It is about lonely, brave people that I love very much, and honor very much.

"I know these people. I have lived among them on ranches in the West. And I know their dances. In 'Rodeo' they are stylized for the stage, of course. But they have their roots in life. Only the running-set before the curtain (with painted horses in the sky) and the boy who leads the dance doing the calling (a woman never calls) approaches authenticity.

"Publicity has been given out that I have made ballet popular. If I have, and I question if I am the only one, it is because I have made it human, and even in musical plays like 'Oklahoma!' and shows like 'One Touch of Venus,' I have used it not as a showpiece but always to further the plot action.

"I have no desire to make ballet popular by presenting it in little dabs of raw technique in a show. If 'Rodeo' and the 'Oklahoma!' dances are popular, it is because they are organic, representative of people I know, because I love them and the things that lie at the roots of their lives, the normal, healthy, basic human values.

* * *

"'Rodeo' had its première by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 16, 1942.

"It changed my whole life. We had 19 curtain calls. The whole house was yelling. I danced the Cowgirl and Freddie Franklin, the Champion Roper, just took me and held me in his arms. The success was prodigious, and the whole company shared in it.

"But I have other things I want to do now. I have something to say about war. And what I have to say is that if anything is to come out of it, it has to be love, one for another, the kind of love men get the sense of on the battlefield, and women get waiting together for their men at home, the deep affection based on understanding and sympathy and working and waiting together.

"Only I can't put it in this war—it is too close."

Miss de Mille's husband, a tall, rangy Texan who had courted her while she was composing "Rodeo," had just gone overseas after they were married a few months. Not that that is the only reason.

"I've got to express the feeling of war, but put it in another period. This is to be a Civil War ballet, Whitmanesque, using the great old Civil War songs—'Marching Through Georgia,' 'John Brown's Body,' 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' (which really ought to be our national anthem).

"I want to show the soldiers' life, the comradeship of the camps, loading the guns, on leave in a big New York dance hall, and the women, what separation does to some of them, while others work, pulling together." Incidentally, one of her early compositions was called "Civil War."

"Then I want to do one on Lizzie Borden, using extracts from the trial. Why? Because it is an American horror story, not just something lurid, but part of the American background."

The reader who has seen "One Touch of Venus" will remember the Dr. Crippen scene (mock-murder with laughter). Here again is the seedling of a larger form.

Miss de Mille has a great respect for form. "I want to put what I have to say in strong form, with beauty, rhythm, continuity and style. But form is empty without content. In my dances—the form contains the drama."

* * *

She was born in New York but grew up in California, where she began to study dancing along with music (specifically piano) as a child. Theodore Kosloff, onetime of the Imperial Russian Ballet, was her first teacher. Years later, in England, she studied with Antony Tudor. In the interim she was graduated cum laude, majoring in English, from the University of California, before resuming the dancing she finally chose as a career.

"This was in the early thirties," she said, "before dancing was so widely recognized in the United States. There were no companies to work with, except perhaps the group at the Metropolitan, and that was never exactly pioneering in its outlook.

"I knew nothing of choreography but I was determined to learn. There were no courses in dance composition at that time. The modern dancers were working in small groups or by themselves. The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo was not in existence. There was no Ballet Theater.

"I felt that the more expert the body the better the choregrapher, that you had to know how to dance yourself in order to compose a dance. You might think up a scenario, the bare bones of plot, but you couldn't choregraph it without a sound knowledge of dancing. So I went to work and made myself as good a dancer as I could."

* * *

In the 10 or 12 years B. R. she divided her time between London, Los Angeles and New York, in recitals, research, staging film and stage dances, winning distinction in the select dance circles on the far side of the Broadway line. Since "Rodeo" and "Oklahoma!" she has divided herself and her time, which is never enough, between Broadway and Ballet.

It is said now that she will do the dances for "Sadie Thompson," the musical version of "Rain"; that Billy Rose would like her to do a little job of choregraphy for "The Seven Lively Arts." She is down as one of the leading choregraphers for the Ballet Institute's first season, to open in New York in September. She is lecturing on "The American Dance" at Black Mountain College, North Carolina, this summer, and putting on dance shows for the major naval and military hospitals in the vicinity of New York.

But to go back to the spring interview: "Isn't Jerry Robbins' ballet wonderful?" she asked in parting, whole-heartedly happy over the success of "Fancy Free." She has always been most generous in appreciation of other artists' work, and her enthusiastic appraisal of this one or that had often to be interrupted to pin her down to her own career.

Her next appointment, by the way, was at the Theater Guild—said to be putting on some ballet plays this fall.

And that ended the interview with a supposition.

This is the second of two articles based on an interview with Agnes de Mille. The first appeared on July 8.

The Art of the Accompanist

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

". . . a quiet modest individual of undoubted sobriety, neat but not gaudy, seen but not heard, an affable automaton, obediently following . . . and oozing with sympathy and discretion from every pore."

No, dear reader, this is not the pen-portrait of a professional politician, but merely an accompanist's idea of the popular idea of an accompanist—that inoffensive person whose job it is to provide "an unobtrusive murmur in the background," and to resist every temptation to drown the singer however much she or he deserves it.

In "The Unashamed Accompanist" (London: Ascherberg, Hopwood and Grew, Ltd. 6s.; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.) Gerald Moore quotes the public spirited conductor—many readers will guess his name—who, on being accused of having drowned the singers with his orchestra, replied:

"I know, I did it intentionally; and thought that by doing so I had done a public service."

* * *

You cannot please everybody. For the uninstructed, Mr. Moore might have devoted a short chapter to the evolution of the art of accompaniment through its "ad libitum" and "obbligato" stages to the "ensemble" of the late nineteenth century and the present day. This would have strengthened his contention that "the partnership between singer and pianist is a fifty-fifty affair" and relegated the exponents of "unobtrusiveness" to where they belong—the musical Middle Ages, when the aristocratic troubadour often strummed his own background on the harp, lute, viola, or cithara. If, by the way, he could not play himself, he hired one of those lowly predecessors of the modern accompanist, the minstrels or jongleurs, a class, history tells us, of poor vagabonds who conjured, "did tricks with trained bears or such other collaborators, animal or human, as might be at hand."

* * *

An almost equal versatility is demanded from the accompanists of today, and Mr. Moore's passages on Pulling a Singer Through hint that the training of some of their vocal collaborators is not always up to bear-standard. But everyone will agree that, generally speaking, the level of musicianship among singers today is far higher than in the past; and in disclaiming any intention to gibe at or to belittle singers, Mr. Moore diplomatically soothes their feelings by alleging that his happiest hours have been spent in working with them. But, musically, few singers seem to be heroes to their accompanists. Apparently no accompanist however modest, likes to be judged by the company he keeps.

Mr. Moore has much to say on the problems of balance, and might have said more. To begin with the listener, he is sure that for a considerable percentage of the average song recital audience voice and piano are separate entities; they listen to one instrument only—the voice. For them the accompaniment simply does not exist, and thus they miss half the meaning of a song. Their only concern with balance is when—whatever the musical demands—they imagine the piano is too prominent.

* * *

Dr. Harry Colles summarized one of the primary elements of the accompanist's art when he pointed out that in music today accompaniment strictly so-called cannot be said to belong exclusively to any one part of a composition. There can be no question of "following" the soloist. The piano or one department of the orchestra or the single voice, he says, "may be momentarily in a position of accompanying the other parts of the ensemble, but will not permanently take up a secondary position. What has come out of the development through the centuries from medievalism to today is the realization of what may be called "perspective" in music. Parts in a musical ensemble may occupy not only the foreground, the background or the middle distance, but innumerable gradations in between them."

The problem of musical balance could not be put more succinctly. How rare is the piano or orchestral accompaniment in which this "perspective" is achieved! One of Toscanini's secrets, as a conductor, is an almost infallible sense of musical and orchestral "perspective."

Mr. Moore complains that "this problem of balance is continually rearing its ugly head in my path and it has to be solved afresh every time I perform." The difference between rehearsal in a room or empty hall and the actual conditions of performance, the size and carrying power of the singer's voice, the tessitura of the song, together with many other factors, present problems familiar to every accompanist. "The singer," writes Mr. Moore, "will throw his voice to the back of the hall, and you must do the same with your tone, so that not only the biggest fortissimo but the smallest pianissimo will travel clearly to the back row (not only because the music critics may be sitting and sleeping there, but because if your tone reaches there everybody in the hall will have heard it)."

This statement includes what has already been described by a colleague as "a grievous error." If only sleep were possible! "To sleep: perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub," for the critic. To adapt the old story, he might perchance have a nightmare that he was a music critic and wake up to find that he was. If the singer and his accomplice spend a sleepless night after reading their press notices, they should recall how often they have reversed the roles. And if a critic leaves the hall it should not be too readily assumed that he is walking in his sleep.

* * *

But to return to the balance in which the accompanist is weighed and so often found wanting. If "the act of touch" is on correct lines, neither the wakeful critic nor other occupants of the back rows will have difficulty in catching the smallest pianissimo, and the hall itself will become a collaborator instead of a distorting medium.

It would be interesting to hear Professor Matthay's comments on the passages dealing with the instrumental problems of the accompanist. Does the pianist really "strike" the tone from his instrument? Is it "only by using his ears that the quality of his tone will be improved?" Why not reinforce these appendages with a "sound" use of the key? Mr. Moore's own practice is far better than his theory.

"The Unashamed Accompanist," however, is full of valuable advice, particularly for the inexperienced, to whom it is chiefly addressed. Every singer should read it. Mr. Moore says, "It is essential that the accompanist should know what is in the singer's mind, if the singer has one." After reading this book the singer will be fully justified in wondering what is in his accompanist's mind.

British and Canadian War Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Two exhibitions of war art have arrived here in the course of tours taking them to various cities in the United States and Canada. One is the display of British art by official war artists which opened at the National Gallery in Washington last May, and is now shown for a brief period at the American British Art Center. The other is the Canadian Army art display now at the Metropolitan Museum after recent showings in Ottawa and at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington.

The British display, a smaller version of the large and popular "Britain at War" exhibition, which was held here in 1941, is the more imposing of these two war art shows. Arranged by the Artists Advisory Committee of the British Ministry of Education, it consists of paintings and drawings by outstanding British contemporary artists—painters and draftsmen assigned to depict events on the various war fronts for the Air Ministry, the Admiralty and the British Expeditionary Forces. The selection here is a modest one compared with the sum of British war art received from these various sources, and is limited largely to work representative of the English home front.

The British artists show paintings of bombed-out buildings and streets, barrage balloons and the relatively every-day aspects of war such as they have witnessed close to their own doors. This gives their war art a reticent appearance, with a sense of the avoidance of overdramatic features; the artists have evidently had time to carry out projects in easel painting with serious purpose and to add to documentation the full flavor of their individual styles.

* * *

A few of the more striking pictures here include Paul Nash's imaginatively titled "Totes Meer" (Dead Sea), a graveyard of wrecked German aircraft seen under moonlight in the English countryside; Richard Eurich's "Portsmouth After the Air Raids," a sequel to his successful picture of the Dunkirk evacuation, showing in panoramic view the wreckage of the city in contrast with a procession of battleships; the "Council Chamber, House of Commons," John Piper's somber painting of the ruins after a great air raid, and Edward Bawden's "Bengasi," showing the harbor cluttered with sunken ships.

Not the least impressive, although one of the smallest exhibits, is Muirhead Bone's fine drawing called "Low Tide on Portsmouth Hard." Several of the pictures are very placid indeed considering the drama implicit in the subject matter, such being the serenely attractive "Bombing Channel Ports" which Eric Revillious shows.

To these exhibits the American British Art Center has added several supplementary war art features. One is a group of capably painted scenes of bombed landmarks by V. Sozonov, an artist in the Air-raids Precautions Service; others are sculptured heads of soldiers by Stuart Benson and Jacob Epstein, and Beatrice Stone's head of Winston Churchill.

* * *

Distinct from the procedure involved in the British war exhibition, is that for which the Canadian Army art show is responsible. The latter, consisting of 63 water colors, oils and drawings, has been installed in the South gallery at the Metropolitan Museum, to be continued on view through August. All the work was invited by the Directorate of Auxiliary Services of the Canadian Army, and represents the products of enlisted men and women.

These exhibits give a lively insight into the life of the young Canadians as they themselves saw it during their preparation for fighting over seas. The pictures range in variety from rather formal portraits to deft and skillful studies covering many phases of camp life. Scenes of life in the barracks, mess halls, entertainment centers, on the training ground, in artillery practice and on parade, are recorded formally or informally, and sometimes with a generous humor.

Golschmann at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Ravinia's third week brought Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, to lead the sister organization from Chicago in four concerts. The first (July 11) contained only three works—the "Carnaval Romain" by Berlioz, the Violin Concerto by Brahms (Joseph Szigeti) and the E minor Symphony by Tchaikovsky.

Mr. Golschmann and the orchestra were eminently successful in their projection of the brilliance of the piece by Berlioz and the drama of the symphony by Tchaikovsky. They were less happy, however, in their share of the concerto. Most of the playing was so noisy that the solo instrument was buried beneath the surge of orchestral tone. Unhappily for Mr. Szigeti, what was left him by the orchestra was swallowed by a thunderstorm which arrived in the middle of the slow movement, and which drove into the pavilion the multitude which had been sitting in the unreserved seats outside.

* * *

Brahms proved to be a composer whose music exercised a strangely excitant effect upon Mr. Golschmann. At the second concert (July 13) the master's C minor Symphony occupied the principal place upon the program. In this again loudness was the outstanding quality. Far better was the playing in Charles O'Connell's symphonic transcription of the chorale, 'Komm Süsser Tod," supposed to have been by Bach; for the quiet beauty of the music was movingly reflected in the expressive performance by the orchestra.

There was charm, too, in the reading of Copland's "Quiet City," and Mr. Golschmann proved that he could be as versatile as any of his colleagues by giving a highly diverting performance of two of Shostakovitch's impudent pieces from "The Golden Age.'

* * *

The third concert (July 15) again brought forward Mr. Szigeti, who elected to be heard in Léonard's version of "La Folia" by Corelli, and in the Concerto by Mendelssohn. The first was excellently performed—with refinement of style and musicianly understanding. The violinist did much less well with Mendelssohn. The passage work in the concerto was too often unclear and incorrect, and Mr. Szigeti's tone—never rich or sonorous—lacked the expressive quality which the music calls for. The orchestra, however, was a model of discretion, both in "La Folia" and in the concerto. The program closed with Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL JOE'S
STATE — ONE WEEK ONLY
Doors open 11:15 A.M.
M-G-M's Hilarious Comedy
WM POWELL
HEDY LAMARR
in "The HEAVENLY BODY"
plus "U-Boat Prisoner"
ORPHEUM — 3rd AND FINAL WEEK
Doors open 9:15 A.M.
M-G-M's Unforgettable Romance
"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"
Starring IRENE DUNNE
Plus: Selected Shorts

KEITH MEMORIAL — ALWAYS COOL
MARIA MONTEZ
JON HALL SABU
in COBRA WOMAN
in TECHNICOLOR
2nd WEEK
"CO-FEATURE"
SOUTH of DIXIE

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR • Fred MacMURRAY • Betty HUTTON
"And the Angels Sing"
plus "Secrets of Scotland Yard"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY — NOW
Kay Francis • Carole Landis
Martha Raye • Mitzi Mayfair
"FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP"
Plus "Gambler's Choice"

TELEPIX NEWS REELS
Tomorrow's World
SAIPAN
Mexico — Travelogue — Ducks

UPTOWN — Hunt. & Mass. Aves — Very popular prices — AIR CONDITIONED
Ann Sheridan—Dennis Morgan
"SHINE ON HARVEST MOON"
Attack—The Battle of New Britain

EXETER — KEN 7067 — EXETER & NEWBURY STS
George Murphy—Ginny Simms
"BROADWAY RHYTHM"
John Carradine—Osa Massen
'THE BLACK PARACHUTE'
Sun.: 'Up in Mabel's Room'

SOUTH STATION — 2½ HOUR PROGRAM
LENINGRAD Music Hall
"THIS IS TOMORROW"

BOSTON (STAGE)

The Cool COLONIAL
458 LAUGHS! COUNT 'EM!
12th H-I-T WEEK
JOHN GOLDEN'S 3 IS A FAMILY
MATINEES WED., SAT. 75c, $1, $1.50
NIGHTS—2nd Balc. 75c; Orch. $2—All Plus Tax
NIGHTS—BARGAIN BALCONY, $1, $1.50

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

STARS STARS STARS!
TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT
starring PHIL BAKER
And 27 surprise stars!
ON THE STAGE
DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS ORCH.
ELLA LOGAN
JERRY LESTER
ROXY — 7th AVE. & 50th ST.

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE — 777 BEACON ST. — AIR CONDITIONED
GEORGE RAFT • BRENDA MARSHALL
Background to Danger
MAE WEST The Heat's On VICTOR MOORE

ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL — 1:45 and 7:45 — AIR COOLED
Charles Boyer — Ingrid Bergman
"GASLIGHT"
Rosemary Lane in "TROCADERO"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 — Mat. 2:00 — Eve. 8:00
BING CROSBY
"GOING MY WAY"

COOLIDGE CORNER — Donald O'Connor, "Chip Off The Old Block" — Loretta Young "Ladies Courageous" — Village Daily—March Of Time—Back Door to Tokyo
BROOKLINE VILLAGE — Continuous Shows — Bing Crosby 'GOING MY WAY' 2:50-5:50-8:50

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — HARVARD SQ. — AIR CONDITIONED
Bing CROSBY — ENTIRE WEEK — Going my way
Coming Sunday
FOLLOW THE BOYS
BERMUDA MYSTERY

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
M-G-M's Production
"DRAGON SEED"
KATHARINE HEPBURN
WALTER HUSTON • ALINE MacMAHON
AKIM TAMIROFF • TURHAN BEY
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15 — No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40. Sun. Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474.
ALWAYS COMFORTABLY COOL

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
OSCAR J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

"A 3-Act Thunderbolt." Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
AIR CONDITIONED

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The IMPERIAL
The Canterville Ghost
with
Charles Laughton—Margaret O'Brien—Robert Young
Sun.-Thurs.—July 23-27

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Symons, GALLERIES, INC.
Antiques
English — French
12 E. 53D ST., NEW YORK

Truman: Man Who Won Fame As War-Spending Watchdog

Continued from Page 1

these things made Mr. Truman highly available, and that is primarily why the big-city Democratic bosses clustered to his side and put him over. President Roosevelt also previously expressed willingness to have either Senator Truman or Justice William O. Douglas as a running mate, though declaring that he would have voted personally for Mr. Wallace had he been a delegate.

Mild-Appearing Figure

In appearance, Mr. Truman is a mild, unassuming agreeable figure, who nevertheless has shown himself possessed of considerable force and energy as Chairman of the senatorial investigating committee. He started investigations into the armaments program and got national attention when he charged waste and inefficiency involving millions of dollars in war contracts, on the eve of Pearl Harbor.

A feature of the Truman Committee has been its nonpolitical nature—it has included strong Democratic and Republican Senators, and under Senator Truman they have worked effectively in harness. He became the watchdog of war spending, and his committee has saved the nation millions.

Mr. Truman is now 60. He returned from World War I as a young man with an excellent military record, opened a haberdashery store in Kansas City, Mo., and failed to make it a success. The story is told that when Bennett C. Clark, in 1934, challenged the power of Boss Pendergast, the latter boasted that he would show his power by picking a political unknown and making him senator, against the candidate favored by Mr. Clark.

Mr. Truman had left his unsuccessful retail business and become a county judge, owing his job, like most other political positions in the city, to Mr. Pendergast. The latter picked Mr. Truman for the senatorial post and, furthermore, elected him. Despite association with the now discredited Mr. Pendergast, Mr. Truman has had a reputation for personal integrity, and it is significant that it was his former opponent, Mr. Clark, who put his name in nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Witness for Pendergast

When Mr. Pendergast finally was under the investigation that led to his downfall, Mr. Truman spoke in the latter's defense. No evidence, however, related the two men beyond their party and political affiliation. Mr. Pendergast went to jail for crooked insurance deals. As judge of Missouri's Jackson County court, Mr. Truman had administrative responsibility over a highway and drainage project system around Kansas City valued at many millions of dollars.

In the Senate, Mr. Truman is not regarded as a particularly strong figure, but as one who has the saving virtue of knowing his own limitations and of surrounding himself, as on his own War Production Committee, with strong figures. Associates get on well with him and like him.

Mr. Truman has a liberal voting record that may grow as much out of party regularity and support of President Roosevelt as of inner philosophical conviction. That is what distinguishes him probably most from Mr. Wallace. The latter is a philosophical liberal whose faith in social reform is a burning conviction. Mr. Truman generally would vote for the same goals as Mr. Wallace, but would be more amenable to party regularity and would be regarded as much more practical in his outlook.

On international affairs, Mr. Truman has taken a strong stand for collaboration and did much behind the scenes to promote the Burton - Ball - Hatch - Hill resolution, the forerunner of the Connally resolution finally adopted. Over a year ago, Mr. Truman called together some dozen senators for luncheon who were interested in the problem of winning the peace. Characteristically, it was a bipartisan affair. Out of the lunch, Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch, and Hill were commissioned to draw up their resolution. All but Senator Hill are members of his committee.

Mr. Truman modestly makes few pretensions to great attainments. But success in politics often arises from a conscientious sense of one's own limitations, and few members of the Senate could have guided his committee as successfully as he has.

Truman's Doctrine

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, the 1944 Vice-Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, early after his 1940 re-election was stirred by reports of waste in the war or defense preparations. An artillery major in France in 1917-18, Senator Truman was particularly bitter at some graft disclosures which followed that conflict. His creed was:

"It doesn't do any good digging up dead horses after the war is over like the last time. The thing to do is dig this stuff up now and correct it. If we run this war program efficiently, there won't be any opportunity for someone to stir up a lot of investigations after the war, and cause a wave of revulsion that will start this country on the road to unpreparedness after the war is over."

Senator Truman sponsored legislation for current investigation of defense contracts and undertook the assignment with great vigor and a few months after Pearl Harbor issued a startling and documented report charging millions of dollars had been wasted in war contracts.

He directed a broadside at the dollar-a-year men then directing much of the war preparation program, charging many of them were still on private pay rolls and in some cases actually were working as lobbyists. Subsequently the war production direction was concentrated under one man and the Truman Committee, which had begun in a small way, wound up investigating nearly every phase of war administration.

Senator Truman's family lived in Jackson County, Mo., just outside of Kansas City, for more than a century, but Senator Truman was born at Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884, while his parents lived away from the old home briefly. His mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, still lives on the farm Senator Truman was working when Pendergast called him to a political career.

Senator Truman's formal education stopped with graduation from Independence, Mo., High School in 1901. Two years in night law school classes after he entered politics supplied further education.

After graduation, he helped his father operate the family farm in rural Jackson County until the latter's passing in 1915. Senator Truman had joined the National Guard, and soon afterward was called into active service.

Immediately after returning here he married his childhood sweetheart, Miss Bess Wallace. They have one daughter, Mary Margaret.

Senator Truman ran a haberdashery in Kansas City's old Baltimore Hotel for a time, then returned to the farm, going on into politics a few years later.

Democrats Mend Split With Truman

Continued from Page 1

tion of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, even as they largely influenced the Republican second-place choice here three weeks ago.

It is on the basis of these political considerations that the Democratic leaders today, as they gathered to re-elect Robert E. Hannegan as National Chairman and plan their part of the oncoming campaign, estimated that, politically at least, the Party had, in nominating Senator Truman, gained more than it had lost in scuttling Mr. Wallace. They thought so for these reasons:

The decision is seen as doubly placatory of the South. The rejection of Mr. Wallace, who typified the extremes of the New Deal, was both sought by and eminently satisfying to most Southern delegates. The selection of Mr. Truman, who is an able follower but not an aggressive leader of the New Deal, who hails from a sympathetic border state, and who has none of Mr. Wallace's political scars, was more welcome than any other possible candidate outside a Southerner himself.

C. I. O. Second Choice

Similarly, Senator Truman, while he does not genuinely satisfy he does not actively offend the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other left-wing labor groups who strongly sought to retain Vice-President Wallace. Senator Truman, it was known from the start, was the alternative choice of Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman of the C. I. O.'s National Political Action Committee.

Thus, it is figured, Mr. Wallace's elimination, despite the significantly strong and nearly successful fight which was made to keep him, will offer evidence that left-wing labor does not dominate the Party, while Mr. Truman's nomination will not seriously alienate left-wing labor, since it will be loyal to Mr. Roosevelt in any event.

Another effect of Senator Truman's selection is that while it rounds the otherwise sharp issue which would have been more incisively joined in two such opposed vice-presidential nominees as Gov. John W. Bricker and Mr. Wallace, it centers the presidential contest where it really belongs: in the principles and personalities of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and President Roosevelt.

But Mr. Roosevelt's running mate is not without one evident political liability—the fact that he began his career in politics with one of the worst political machines in the country: the now defunct Pendergast regime of Missouri—and the fact that his nomination was encompassed by the support of big bosses of the Democratic Party—Frank Hague of New Jersey, Edward Flynn of New York, and Edward Kelly of Illinois.

The Republicans will only have to quote from some of the competing vice-presidential nominating speeches here yesterday to drive home the argument of the extent to which the Democratic Party is run by the machine politicians to make maximum politics of this fact.

C. I. O. Leader Quoted

"Do a few men in Jersey City speak for America?" shouted Richard L. Frankensteen, Michigan C. I. O. leader and one of Mr. Wallace's most ardent nominators. And the gallery—not the delegates—yelled "no."

"Do a few men in Tammany Hall or in Chicago or in Kansas City speak for America?" he asked, and the gallery—not the delegates—replied "no, no."

"Is there any room in American politics and in the Democratic Party for boss-ridden dictation and machine domination?" he asked, and the gallery—not the delegates—replied "no."

But the bosses—the Hagues, the Flynns, the Kellys—while they were not alone in support of Senator Truman, really put him over.

Although Senator Truman himself got his start in the service of the Pendergast machine, the wreckage of the Pendergast machine brought him no personal taint. While he has been on his own in the United States Senate, he has carved out a record which will be free from political attack on any machine-politics basis.

Stronger in Defeat

Mr. Wallace emerges from his vice-presidential fight defeated but heightened in political stature. In defeat yesterday Mr. Wallace was incomparably stronger than he was in victory four years ago. Then he was almost literally thrust down the throats of a completely hostile and resentful convention. Yesterday he stood out on the first ballot the strongest, most popular, most decisive vice-presidential candidate before the convention.

He led Senator Truman 419½ to 319½ with the remaining votes scattered among 14 other candidates. He was the overwhelmingly audible choice of the gallery which might have been unrepresentatively packed. He was the overwhelming choice of the Gallup Poll which there is no reason to assume is unrepresentatively weighted.

Thus Mr. Wallace was this year the first choice of many more delegates than the ultimately victorious Senator Truman, while in 1940 he was the last choice of nearly every delegate at the Roosevelt-dominated convention.

Mr. Wallace's elective political career may still be ahead of him.

There seems every reason to believe that Senator Truman's nomination is eminently welcome to the President—welcome for the political reasons which have been enumerated and which brought it about. While Mr. Roosevelt said that he would vote for Mr. Wallace if he were a delegate, he later wrote to the convention that his judgment was that Senator Truman would strengthen the ticket. He didn't say as much for Mr. Wallace. He was technically loyal to Mr. Wallace, but he plainly left it to the convention to use the political judgment he was certain it would use. It did.

Party Loyalty First

And so, today, loyal Democrats, including many who most bitterly opposed a fourth-term nomination and others who were most ardent to keep Mr. Wallace, are rallying behind the ticket. Like James A. Farley, most of them put Party allegiance ahead of personal views, and, apart from the still unresolved but partly pacified Southern revolt, will give their support to Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Truman. Said Mr. Farley:

"I am and have been opposed on principle to a third or a fourth presidential term. For that reason I voted for the nomination of Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. Having participated in the proceedings of the convention I accept its decision and will support the Party's nominee."

Truman in Senate Is Mother's Choice

By the Associated Press

Grandview, Mo., July 22

"I would rather had him stay in the Senate," Mrs. Martha Truman, 91-year-old mother of the Democratic Party's new vice-presidential candidate, last night told her first callers following news from Chicago that her son, Senator Harry Truman, had won the nomination.

"But now that he is going to run for Vice-President I certainly hope he wins," she added.

Mrs. Truman and her daughter, Miss Mary Truman, were alone in their little yellow bungalow on the edge of Grandview, 17 miles south of Kansas City, last night when word came on the radio of Truman's nomination. They listened to the proceedings throughout the afternoon and evening.

How States Voted In Truman Victory

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The following is a tabulation of the second and final roll call for the Vice-Presidential nomination at the Democratic National Convention. It was compiled from official records of the convention.

State	Truman	Wallace
Alabama	24	..
Arizona	10	..
Arkansas	20	..
California	42	10
Colorado	12	..
Connecticut	18	..
Delaware	8	..
Florida	18	..
Georgia	26	..
Idaho	10	..
Illinois	55	3
Indiana	24	2
Iowa	..	20
Kansas	16	..
Kentucky	24	..
Louisiana	22	..
Maine	10	..
Maryland	18	..
Massachusetts	34	..
Michigan	30	8
Minnesota	..	24
Mississippi	20	..
Missouri	32	..
Montana	6	4
Nebraska	1	4
Nevada	8	..
New Hampshire	10	..
New Jersey	34	..
New Mexico	10	..
New York	93	..
North Carolina	30	..
North Dakota	..	8
Ohio	52	..
Oklahoma	22	..
Oregon	4	6
Pennsylvania	72	..
Rhode Island	18	..
South Carolina	18	..
Texas	48	..
Utah	10	..
Vermont	6	..
Virginia	24	..
Washington	18	..
West Virginia	17	1
Wisconsin	13	13
Wyoming	8	..
Alaska	6	..
District of Columbia	5	1
Hawaii	6	..
Canal Zone	6	..
Philippines	6	..
Puerto Rico	6	..
Virgin Islands	1	1

Totals: Truman 1031, Wallace 105.

In addition, Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee received 26 votes from Tennessee; Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky received 6 from Nebraska; Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas received 4 from Oregon, and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, received 1 from Nebraska. Three New York delegates were absent. There were 1176 delegates.

U. S. Ace Reported As Prisoner of War

TORONTO, July 22 (AP)—Maj. James Goodson, one of the ranking aces of the United States Army Air Forces with 30 German planes to his credit, is a prisoner of war, it was disclosed in a telegram received here last night from Washington by his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Goodson. He had been reported missing in the European theater 10 days ago.

Mrs. Goodson said the information came through the International Red Cross.

Major Goodson was commander of the RAF Eagle Squadron before the United States entered the war. He was born in New York but lived most of his life in Toronto.

Negro Group Criticizes Democratic Platform

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says the part of the Democratic platform concerning Negroes could be "best characterized as a splinter" rather than a plank.

"Badgered by professional bigots from the South and dictated to by northern political machines more interested in votes than principle, the Democratic mountain labored and brought forth a mouse of evasion," the Association said in a statement.

Neither the Republican nor Democratic platform on the Negro "is satisfactory to intelligent Negroes," the statement added.

Move to Ease Beef Rationing Strikes Snag of Opposition

Continued from Page 1

all meats, but it has been narrowed down now to only the commercial or B grade of beef, which, however, is the largest single grade of beef.

The OPA, which is said to be supported by the Office of Economic Stabilization, headed by Fred M. Vinson, disputes the WFA position, believing that should Mr. Jones' order become effective it would mean a boost in cattle prices and also cause serious distribution problems.

Mr. Vinson has been out of town attending the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, and another interested official, James F. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization, has been in Chicago attending the Democratic convention. While the disagreement on meat rationing is really one between the OPA and WFA, these other two agencies can be expected to show an interest. However, Mr. Jones is reported feeling the matter is not subject to review from either the OES or OWM.

As for other meats, it is not expected here that veal, which has not been rationed for several months, will be put back on the ration lists in the coming months. But pork, hams and pork loins, it is anticipated, will be rationed again, although other cuts of pork would continue unrationed.

The OPA, which desires to ration some veal cuts and to keep both commercial and utility grades of beef under rationing for another month at least, points to its distribution problems which it claims would become worse if rationing on these items were removed. The WFA, however, looking at the large number of cattle to be marketed in the near future, feels that rationing would hinder their sales.

The OPA also points out that if these items were freed from rationing people would have extra meat points to use on items still rationed—which would put them under considerable pressure.

At the moment it is uncertain how this inter-agency dispute will be settled. But with Mr. Jones' order not due to become effective for another week or so, and with the return to Washington of Mr. Vinson and Mr. Byrnes, an agreement is expected to result from the coming meeting of Mr. Jones of the WFA and Mr. Rogers of the OPA.

Swing Music Charm: Aid for War Plants?

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22 (AP)—Modern swing music's place in the symphony of humming wartime plants and its effect on war workers will be studied at a "Music-in-Industry" Institute at the University of Minnesota, Aug. 10 and 11.

Announcing the clinic as the first of its kind in the Middle West, the University said industrial leaders will make a two-day study of the effectiveness of music in promoting efficiency of factory workers. In addition, they will discuss problems of acoustics and insulation, selection of the right music and industrial radiocasting installations.

Among speakers will be Robert W. Roddy, industrial radiocasting director at the Twin Cities ordnance plant where music has been used in helping speed flow of munitions from the factory to the world's battlefronts.

Arkansas Probe Ordered

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—An investigation into campaign expenditures in Arkansas was ordered yesterday by Senator Theodore F. Green (D), of Rhode Island, Chairman of a Senate committee investigating Presidential, Vice-Presidential, and senatorial expenditures.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

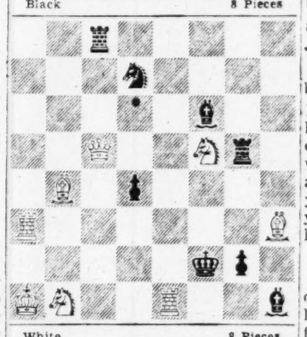
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 22, 1944

Problem No. 2691

By Nicholas Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

2r6/3kt4/5b2/2Q2Ktr1/1B1p4/R6B/5kp1/-KK12R2b

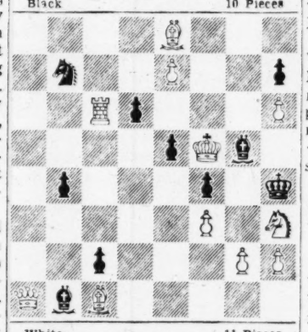
White to play and mate in two

(Awarded "Special Prize" for most striking variation, the Grantham Journal, England, 1932.)

Problem No. 2692

By A. Sayer

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

4B3/1kt2P2p/2Rp3P/4pKb1/1p3p1k/-5P1Kt/2p3PP/QbB5

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Bavarische Schachblatter, 1934.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2689. Kt-Q5

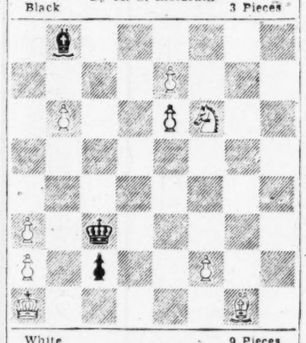
No. 2690. 1. P-Kt6 threatens
2. PxKt
1. . . . R-Q7
2. K-R5
1. . . . R-K7
2. KxP
1. . . . R-B7
2. P-Kt7
1. . . . R-Kt7
2. B-Kt7

End-Game No. 708. White wins: 1 B-R7ch, K-B; 2 Kt-Kt6ch, PxKt; 3 KtxPch, K-B2; 4 QxPch, KxKt; 5 B-Kt8ch, B-B2; 6 BxBch, K-Q2; 7 Q-B5 mate.

End-Game No. 709

By M. S. Liblurkin

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

White to play and win

(First Prize, Vechernya Moscva, 1933. One of Chernev's bits of "Chessboard Magic." White's efforts to stop the P invite promoting a P to Kt, then to B, and finally to R. A scintillating composition.)

Ventnor Results

Jacob Levin of Philadelphia duplicated his 1941 success at Ventnor City to win the sixth annual invitation chess tournament held on the Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, N. J., during the first part of July. His score of four wins and five draws, with no losses, enabled him to finish a half-point ahead of A. S. Pinkus and A. E. Santasiere, New York experts, who scored 6-3. Pinkus winning three and drawing six and Santasiere winning five, drawing two and losing two. Santasiere tied for first honors in last year's event, his revival being George Shainswit, who was fourth this year with 5½-3½.

Final Standing

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Levin	6½	2½	Rauch	4½	4½
Pinkus	6	3	Jackson	3½	5½
Santasiere	6	3	Suesman	3½	5½
Shainswit	5½	3½	Di Camillo	2½	6½
Stark	5	4	Turover	2	7

Federation Notes

The president of the United States Chess Federation, George Sturgis, in his July letter to members reports that the federation now has 1,159 individual members, a substantial gain during the past three months. In addition to these individual members there are 14 club members and 7 associations.

The Yearbook, given to each individual member, is, in the opinion of most, well worth the dollar membership fee. But each member will be doing more: he will be helping to build a strong national chess organization, able to sponsor various chess functions, such as the national championship, and to assist local groups to popularize the game in schools and playgrounds.

South American Brilliancy

From the May-June Chess Correspondent comes the game below, from the 1943 Uruguayan Championship. Those who play it over will agree with Fred Reinfeld that "it is a game destined for immortality."

Queen's Gambit Declined

Molinari White	Cabral Black	Molinari White	Cabral Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-Kt5	Q-R
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	20 Kt(Kt5)-Q6	B-P
3 P-B4	P-B3	21 KtxR	RxKt
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	22 R-K	B-B6
5 P-K3	P-K3	23 Q-B	Q-Q4
6 B-Q3	PxP	24 P-K4	RxKt
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	25 PxP(a)	Q-R4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	26 B-B4	Kt-Kt5
9 Castles	P-B4	27 B-K2	QKt-K4
10 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	28 P-R3	B-B4
11 Q-K2	Q-Kt3	29 B-Kt3	KtxBP
12 R-Q	B-K2	30 BxKt(B2)	
13 P-QR4	P-Kt5		Q-Kt4ch
14 Kt-Kt	QR-B	31 K-R2	Q-B5ch
15 QKt-Q2	PxP	32 B-Kt3	B-Kt8ch
16 Kt-B4	Q-R2	Resigns (b)	
17 KtxP	Castles		
18 B-Q2	P-QR4		

(a) Not 25 PxQ, R-Kt5ch!

(b) 33 QxB, Kt-Kt5ch; 34 PxKt, Q-R3ch; 35 B-R4, QxB mate.

New Zealand Brilliancy

The game below was awarded the brilliancy prize in the Major Open Tourney of the New Zealand Congress. The winner, Dr. Elizabeth Meyer, has traveled extensively giving lectures on graphology. The outbreak of war found her in Aukland, where she had the time for serious chess study. From the Australasian Chess Review comes this information and the game that won her the brilliancy prize.

French Defense

Meyer White	Wood Black	Meyer White	Wood Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	14 Q-Q3	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	15 R-K	P-QB4
3 BPxP	PxP	16 R-K5	Q-B3
4 PxP	Kt-KB3	17 P-Q5	Q-Q2
5 B-Kt5ch	QKt-Q2	18 B-Kt5	P-B5
6 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	19 Q-K2	BxP
7 Q-K2ch	B-K2	20 R-Q	BxKt
8 B-R4	Castles	21 QxB	Q-B2
9 Kt-B3	R-K	22 QR-K	B-Q3
10 Castles	P-QKt4	23 BxKt	BxR
11 B-B2	Kt-QKt3	24 BxB	QR-Q
12 P-Q4	QKtxP	25 Q-B5	K-B
13 KtxKt	QxKt	26 BxKtPch	Resigns

Bucky Harris may return to the big leagues next year as an official of the Tigers.

Bucky Walters of the Reds has done his best pitching this year in night games.

Sports News

Jimmie Foxx Takes a Glance Backward

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though the Cubs have departed from Braves Field, to make room for a week-end series between the Braves and Cardinals, a talk with the ever-popular Jimmie Foxx still lingers.

"The best break I got in baseball was coming up under Connie Mack," the greatest right-hand hitter in the history of the American League had said. "Connie always has been and always will be a great fellow with kids. He might yell at you or he might baby you, but most of the time he just lets you alone.

Mack Helped

"I remember, how, during one of my early years with the Athletics, Connie hadn't spoken to me for about a month," the Cub coach had continued. "It bothered me, because I thought that I was doing something wrong, and I spoke to Eddie Collins about it. 'As long as he doesn't talk to you you're all right. If you're doing something wrong you'll soon hear about it,' Eddie assured me.

"The toughest break I ever got? Well, I guess it was the day in New York that Tony Lupien hit me with a line drive in batting practice," Foxx had continued. "I never hit much after that, and it wasn't long before the Red Sox sold me to the Cubs."

Someone had mentioned home runs and had recalled some of the longer ones Foxx had hit.

Longest Homer

"I think my longest was hit in White Sox park back in the early '30s," Jimmie then recalled. "It may have been 1930. I hit the ball over the top of the double deck in left-center field. The groundkeeper said that the ball carried 600 feet and threatened to measure it if someone gave him an argument. Anyhow, it was 450 feet to the front of the stands and the stands must go 80 or 90 feet into the air.

"The one I hit in an exhibition game at Cincinnati one spring? Well, it was hit as hard as any, but it didn't have the carry because it was a low line drive."

Foxx had chuckled a little, then added: "I remember what Joe Cascarella said one day when I hit one out at Chicago. Joe said: 'I saw it with my own eyes, but I still think it's a lie. Nobody can hit a ball that far!'"

Saved Two

Foxx had pounded a big fist in his catcher's mit a moment, then said: "You know, in all the years I've been in baseball, I've never bothered collecting autographed balls. But I have saved two. I have the first ball I ever hit for a home run, off Urban Shocker at Philadelphia, and I have the 500th, hit—I think—off George Caster, also at Shibe Park."

We asked Foxx what advice he could give a young fellow interested in playing baseball for a living.

"I've told several kids the same thing," Jimmie had answered. "I tell them that no matter where they start, in class D or double-A, if they can't improve enough in three years to advance to a league of higher classification, then quit. There's only one place to play this game—that's right, the majors."

There had been just one more query. "Would Jimmie like to manage in the big leagues?"

"Yes," he had answered, nodding his head. "I'd like to get a crack at the job. If I don't know enough baseball to manage, then I don't know what I've been doing all these years."

* * *

Briefs . . . Two games for the Braves and Cardinals tomorrow and a single on Monday . . . The Braves dropped the series final to the Cubs, 4-2, on homers by Nicholson and Dallessandro . . . Before moving on to St. Louis for a contest tonight, the Red Sox dropped a 5-3 decision to the White Sox . . . Bobby Doerr made one hit and holds his American League batting lead.

Nelson Potter Faces Charges

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Pitcher Nelson Potter, a nine to five game winner with the league-leading St. Louis Browns, was suspended by President Will Harridge of the American League pending investigation of Umpire Cal Hubbard's charges that Potter had violated the rules of pitching by using the outlawed "spit-ball."

Nelson was ejected in the fifth inning of the St. Louis-New York Yankee game in St. Louis Thursday night by Hubbard.

This Is What Americans May Expect From Austus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Among the many questions about Austus is one asking — "What may the Americans expect when they attend a game?"

Should the game be one of an international series between Australia and the United States, this is what the spectators would see. First, instead of the usual 120-by-52 yard setup for American football the playing field would be between 170 and 200 yards long and from 150 to 170 yards wide. There will be 18 men on each team. The majority of the Australians will be around six feet and about 190 pounds in weight. All of them will be good kickers and some of them exceptional. Some will be able to leap high in the air and bring the ball down from a height of 8 to 9 feet. The smaller men will be very fast. And the whole 18 will possess the necessary endurance to play four quarters of 25 minutes each with only a 15-minute intermission at half-time.

The players will wear a singlet of their team's colors and rugby shorts instead of the usual American protective uniform. Fifteen men of each team will be placed man-to-man around the field, six from each side in the backfield, three across the center-line and six in the forward lines. The three remaining members of each team will follow the play around the field while the others will stick close to their assigned positions.

Austus needs just one official (central umpire) who will be in sole charge of the game and will follow the play all over the field. Stationed between the center goal posts at each end of the field will be a goal umpire with two flags. When the ball passes untouched through the center posts and at a signal from the umpire, he will wave two flags, signifying that six points has been scored. If the ball has been touched in transit or goes between the center and one of the outside posts, only one flag will be raised and one point awarded to the attacking team. Around both fringes of the oval field will be stationed a man whose duties will be to return the ball to the central umpire when it has been forced out of bounds.

The game will be started by the umpire bouncing the American collegiate football in the center of the field. As the Australians will try to advance the ball principally by kicking and the Americans by passing, the contrasting methods of defense and offense will immediately be employed. When a player makes a fair catch of either a kick or pass he will be allowed to step back from the point where he caught the ball and take his time either to kick or pass to a teammate and no one will be allowed to tackle him.

There will be no timeouts, no huddles, no consultations by officials. If the present rule still governs, there will only be two substitutes allowed to each team and no player will return to the game once he has been removed. There will be no line plunges. Players will not be allowed to put a hand on an opponent unless he is holding the ball. And as the obvious thing for the player in possession of the ball is to pass or kick it to a teammate as soon as possible, there will be no broken-field running.

All through the game the umpire will be striving to keep the play fast and open and there will be almost continuous opportunities for long kicking and long passing. As the demand for years in this country has been for better kicking and more passing, an international game of Austus between Australia and the United States will give spectators the opportunity to see those two spectacular features displayed to the limit.

H. Archie Richardson

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Fresh ammunition for shooting the breeze: . . . Report from St. Louis says visiting major league clubs are peeved at the Cards' and Browns' new plan of admitting women on ladies' days without even the tax payment . . . The local clubs figure the gals will spend 25 cents each at the concessions and about 10 per cent will shell out for reserved seats, but the visitors don't share in these items. . . . Look for a torrid discussion at next winter's meetings. . . . Illinois U. enters a claim to having the youngest of the 1944 crop of college footballers on a squad of more than 50 players under 18. He is Bob Goralski, 189-pound center who won't be 17 until Jan. 8. . . . Tennis pros are talking about an international "open" trophy competition after the war to rival the Davis Cup show.

* * *

Frank Howard, Clemson U. coach, replying to publicitor Joe Sherman's query whether the loss in poundage during summer practice doesn't offset the gain in knowledge: "Sherman, you don't expect those kids to play football without even knowing what it is, do you?"

* * *

Look for Lou Little to name Jack Williams, former Bainbridge Navy basketball coach, as one of his assistants at Columbia this fall. Williams, former Sam Houston all-around star, is with the V-12 group. . . . Herb Graffis, the Chicago Times scribe who specializes in golf, has done a magazine piece on feminine baseball and softball pros. The gals really must have something. . . . Pete Cawthon, the Brooklyn Tigers coach who lives in Tuscaloosa, is high on a youngster named Wards who'll play for Alabama. "He's 17 years old, 6-feet-3, weighs 216 and has that nice ugly look," says Pete.

* * *

Lieut. Johnny Thoren, the first golf pro to enter the armed forces, recently received a letter from his brother, Eben, stationed in New Guinea, asking for a set of golf club heads. Seems Eben has hacked out a golf course in New Guinea and is ready to hack out shafts for the clubs and start play. . . . The New York Yacht Club, which celebrates its 100th anniversary July 30, has sent 110 members and 132 yachts into the armed forces. . . . Did anyone ask which was the greater contribution?

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	50	39	.562
2	New York	45	38	.542
4	Boston	45	42	.517
5½	Detroit	44	44	.500
5½	Cleveland	44	44	.500
7½	Washington	41	45	.477
8	Chicago	38	43	.469
11½	Philadelphia	37	49	.430

Results July 21

Chicago 5, Boston 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 1.
New York 8, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, Washington 5.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	58	23	.716
13	Cincinnati	46	37	.554
14	Pittsburgh	43	36	.544
19½	New York	40	44	.476
22	Philadelphia	36	45	.444
23½	Chicago	35	45	.438
24	Brooklyn	35	45	.438
24	Boston	33	48	.422

Results July 21

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Braves Field $1a 9600

RESTAURANTS
BOSTON

A favorite of our customers for thirty years
FRESH APPLE PIE with Vanilla Ice Cream 15¢
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

When in Boston Dine at
Eichel's
A secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." At No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight, is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."
Serving 11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Colorful Gardens Open
LUNCHEON—DINNER DAILY
Closed Sunday until after Labor Day
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

HINGHAM, MASS.
THE BLACK HORSE INN
Route 3A—18 Miles South of Boston
For Reservation Tel. Hin. 1181
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Let our delightful garden and usual good food refresh you.

IPSWICH, MASS.
1640 HART HOUSE
IPSWICH
ROUTE 1 OR 1A
NOW OPEN
(Confidently)
Dinner Served 5:30 to 7:30
Open every day except Mondays
Tel. Ipswich 240

NEW YORK CITY
"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY 18
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

Setback Seen To Alcan Road By Canada Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—What is conceded to be another blow to the future of the Alaskan military highway has been struck by the Canadian Government in its refusal to certify Canadian labor for use in maintenance work on the former "Alcan" project, which is being operated by the United States Army.

Alaskans see in the decision two possible meanings: (1) That the Canadian Government, which provided help in building the road, does not plan to maintain it when it is turned over to Ottawa authorities after the war, or (2) the lessened use of and need for the highway has made its maintenance of secondary importance to winning the war.

Whatever the facts, however, the decision has been given wide publicity on the West Coast. Seattle press comment favors the first view and calls for renewed attention to the building of a western highway or railroad to Alaska over what is called a more practical route, easier to build and maintain, and serving an important mining, lumbering and agricultural district.

Washington has, at this writing, kept a discreet silence, although Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington had no trouble obtaining support for extension of the international highway commission's existence.

This commission charted the western or "A" route to the north.

Two other movements tend to emphasize the probability of the "A" route being authorized. They are: (1) Commencement of work by the British Columbian Provincial Government on a road from the West into the rich Peace River country, already served by the Alcan road, and (2) announcements in Washington that industrial development in the Northwest will be rounded out after the war, including infant projects in the "Canaska" area on which both countries have been working.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

QUINLAN TERRY & JOHNSON Inc.
Realtors. Est. 1876
Real Estate in All Its Branches
Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-6000

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME ON MAIN HIGHWAY to Sebago Lake, twelve miles from Portland, Maine; electricity, city water and hot-water heat; nine rooms and bath; also three-room apartment; fifty acres of land and facilities for farming if desired. FREDRIC B. BROWN, Route 2, Gorham, Maine.

FOR SALE—Beautiful island in Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H.; about 2 acres, furnished camp, boathouse with motor and rowboats; good condition; wood house filled with wood; ideal summer camp, fully equipped; price of everything $5000. Rock Island, near Bear Island Wharf. C. A. WHITNEY, 24 Chester Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.

DETROIT, MICH.—Beautiful English home, facing golf course; 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil steam heat, Frigidaire, electric dishwasher; 3-car garage; lot 125x125; landscaped. PHILIP BECKMAN. 27180 Meadowbrook.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Attractive all-year home—4 bedrooms, large living room, screened porch, dining room, kitchen, garage, and landscaped garden. Apply MRS. T. S. CONANT, North Conway, New Hampshire.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 2-family brick, 6-6 rooms and sun porches; fireplaces; 2-car garage; $12,500. 14-16 Longfellow Road.
OLD COLONY PROPERTIES
Realtors KENmore 8240 (Boston)

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
Franz Kneisel estate—5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 studios; mile shore front; $12,500. KNEISEL ESTATE, Blue Hill, Maine.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
680 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass KIR. 2345

SUMMER RENTALS

ATTRACTIVE furnished cottage, Higgins Beach, 9 miles from Portland, Me., 3 bedrooms, screened porches for sleeping, liv rm, fireplace, bath, elec and gas kitchen, h. w., phone, beach furniture and shower, garage, $350.00; Aug. and Sept. Write or phone Dr. Pettapiece, Portland, or call Stadium 7592.

SANDWICH, N. H.—Bungalow on lake in pine woods, 7 rms., bath; 2-rm. cabin, garage, boats; mountain scenery; for rent, Kirkland 8365 (Mass.)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES WANTED

WANTED—Small, clean furnished camp for any 2 weeks in Aug. by 2 business women; rent reasonable. Write S. 6. 7 Hereford St., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

MATTAPAN, MASS., Hyde Park Section—6-room single, completely furnished; 1-car garage. Call Parkway 0268-R.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office in Midtown Manhattan, large and roomy; reasonable. Write Box W-23, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SUBLET—Quiet, well-furnished, 2-room suite, single, East Side, Midtown; $150; Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, or 6 weeks. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTON, MASS., 165 Newtonville Ave.—Large living room, fireplace, kitchen, bedroom, tile bath, sun porch, garage; oil heat and electricity furnished; adults. LASell 8355.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SUBSTANTIAL two-apartment, or may be used as one apartment, house in Andover (Ballardvale), Mass.; 20 miles from Boston, five minutes' walk from railroad station; oil heat, electricity; shade trees, barn; five rooms, bath first floor; now rented; four rooms, bath second floor, large attic; may be seen by appointment. Tel. Crystal 0050, Wakefield, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 238 West 106th St., B'way (Apt. 18)—Attractive; next bath; elevator; telephone. Gentleman or business woman. $6.00 UN. 4-5742.

BOSTON—Lovely rooms on Fenway near The Christian Science Mother Church; cool and quiet, nicely furnished. Phone Com 9658.

BOSTON—Attractive room near The Christian Science Mother Church; 4th floor elevator; business people Com. 3119.

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro Street—Clean, comfortable rooms. MISS ROBINSON, Ken. 6317.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

HOME wanted by a business woman not over half hour from Symphony Hall, Boston; 2 unfurnished rooms and some meals; trees and fireplace more than welcome. Tel. Las 6043 or Box Z-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Do you love children? Cultured business woman desires to place beautifully trained daughters, 3½ and 5 years, in atmosphere of loving care and proper food; permanent basis. Ph. 9-2806 or write Mrs. Launt, 1041 Seybold Building.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET

SUMMER BOARD

The Lakes Region House
WOLFEBORO, N. H.
In center of town, near attractions; pleasant rooms double, twin beds; hot, cold water; excellent home-cooked food; special week-end rates; congenial clientele; Route 28 Tel. Wolfeboro 5577

PAYING GUESTS

CEDAR HEDGE, West Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass. Mrs. Maria Putnam Bearse, Box 23—Pleasant rooms with twin beds and private baths; beach within walking distance, bus connections from Hyannis; rates $2 to $2.50 per person per day; breakfast optional.

ON THE shores of beautiful lake in southern Mass.; restful pine grove; fishing, bathing, boating; excellent food. Write for rates. Box G-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD
One or two rooms in attractive private home in Centerville, Mass. Twin beds. $20 and $25 per week. Easy walk beach. Tel. Hyannis 574-M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

HOMES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quiet home desired by employed lady with Christian Scientists. Box 87, 1013 National Press Building 4.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG man, Christian Scientist; room with, without board; private family; permanent; near N. Y. C. HATCH, 25 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving—Service With Safety
FI 2111
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

MOVING—LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681 Brookline, Mass

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHERS for CALIFORNIA
Elementary teachers are in great demand. Easy wartime certification can be made permanent later by examinations.
TYPICAL LISTINGS FOR 1944

One Grade, beginner, oil town	$2200
One Grade, experienced, oil town	2350
Grade, village school	2180
Rural, many openings	1800 to 2000

KEMP AGENCY
681 Market Street San Francisco 5, Calif.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle aged, for motherless home, small daughter; last housekeeper employed for over 4 years; pleasant home, fair wages; references required. Box Z-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORKING housekeeper or intelligent servant who understands elderly people. Good salary to right person. Give address or phone number on postcard. Write Box B-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BENDIX
NORWOOD, MASS.
Needs Women Trainees

MAIDS
CLEANERS
Hotel Myles Standish, 30 Bay State Rd., Boston

FOR general housework; Protestant; 3 small children in family; good home; near Providence, R. I. For information write Box G-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL MAID wanted for family of 4; North Shore during summer; permanent residence Belmont, Mass.; good wages. Box Z-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FULL CHARGE bookkeeper, electrical supply experience preferred. Salary arranged. Box Z-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN to do cooking and general housework; pleasant surroundings; $100 to right person. Stamford 3-0348, Stamford, Conn., Baldwin.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Day worker, white or colored; Tuesdays and Fridays. MRS. REICHLING, 7 Wildwood Rd. Tel. Larch. 2-2372.

LADY wants companion, middle aged. Write Room 206, Hampton Court Hotel, 1223 Beacon Street, Brookline 46, Mass.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

Mfrs.' Specialty Lines Wanted
for West Coast representation or distribution; dept. store or gift shop trade.
Daniel H. Kramer, 2227 Valley, Los Angeles 4

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

WOMAN, attractive appearance, 15 years' successful business experience; personnel training and incentive, contacting, selling, planning and research, desires opportunity where initiative and constructive ability are needed; will travel. M-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED: HOME WORK, COPYING, LETTERING, ETC.; EXPERIENCED. BOX L-17, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

INFORMATION
About Placing
Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

MEN—WOMEN

(16 years or older)

Work at Raytheon is not only pleasant and profitable . . . it is a worth-while contribution to the war effort. You will help make the equipment our boys over there need *NOW!*

You will also be building a job in ELECTRONICS—"the field with a future."

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
FULL PAY WHILE LEARNING.
FULL OR PART-TIME SHIFTS.

Women Needed on Late Shift
3 P. M. to 11 P. M.

MANY VARIED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.
CLEAN, ECONOMICAL CAFETERIAS.

World War II Veterans

If you have had radio or electronic training in the service, there are unlimited opportunities here for you. Even without experience, there is a job for you. A veterans' organization within our plants provides good fellowship and assistance in solving problems.

RAYTHEON
TRADE MARK

Foundry Avenue off Willow Street WALTHAM

55 Chapel Street off Watertown Street NEWTON

Apply to Employment Offices between 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Raytheon has been authorized by the War Manpower Commission to hire at Raytheon employment offices without referral by the United States Employment Service.

ELECTRICIANS
SHEET METAL WORKERS
ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN

Enlist in the Home Front production battle at one of America's most famous shipyards. Busses direct to yard from over 40 communities. Trolleys to yard from Quincy Square every 7 minutes.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN
for Important War Work

- TYPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process typing.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.
- ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, experienced on industrial buildings.

Only qualified men considered

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians

DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

ENGRS: Mech or elec, gd openings	Arr
ELECTRONIC ENGR: Communication exp	Arr
UTILITY ENGRS: C P R exp	Arr
IND ENGR: Supvr position	to $4800
DRAFTSMAN & CHECKRS: Mach ex	to $1.85 hr
FOREMAN: Machine shop exp	$75
TOOL & DIE MAKERS	Top wages
PRINTING ESTIMATOR	Arr
PRINTERS: Several	Arr
SALES MGR: Appliances, rtl outlets	$5000 plus
AUTO LUBRICATION SALESMAN	D. A.
EXEC ACCT: Auto mfg exp	$5000 up
AUDIT SUPERVISORS: Exp	to $450
PATENT ATTY: Elec eng grad	to $8000
COMPUTATION CLERKS: Major math	$50-$65
BOOKKEEPERS & CLERKS: Sev openings	Arr
PURCH AGENT: Prtg or paper exp	Arr
ADVERTISING MEN: Several openings	Arr

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, experienced in property management and public relations; excellent background and references. Box G-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ACCOUNTANT desires part-time work monthly statements, taxes, audits. Jenkins, Ken. 6789 (Mass.).

BUSINESS SERVICE

IF YOU NEED A BIRTH CERTIFICATE any state—Write to Box 432, CSM, Room 710, 650 South Grand, Los Angeles 14.

PUBLICITY MAN

To Assist
In Publicity Work
of Nationally-Known
Religious and Charitable
Organization

Full details in letter

Box Z-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

APARTMENT-house night elevator man (white), hours 6 to 6, $31 weekly. Write or telephone 32 Washington Square Corporation, N. Y. C. Gramercy 7-7953.

WANTED—General man Christian Scientist, thoroughly efficient; highest wages; 2 adults. Tel. Com 4494 (Boston) or Dedham 0855.

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SUPERINTENDENT and wife, all working conveniences, in large apartment house in Boston; must be sober; 2-room apartment with gas and electricity furnished free; salary $160 per month to start. Cap. 1269, Boston.

COMMERCIAL teacher, Michigan village, will pay $2000 for 9½ months; good school. Room 601, Citizens Bank, Flint, Mich.

ANTIQUES

A CHOICE antique English George Graham grandfather's clock, inlaid mahogany case, absolutely perfect in every way; appraised at $1000, will sell for $600. Box Z-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China Windsor Art Galleries, 66 Arlington St., Boston

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc. Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREED cocker spaniel puppies champion sired—red, buff, black. Dr. A. W. Fairbanks, 186 Temple St., West Roxbury, Mass. Par. 1911.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS
A. K. C. stock. Seen anytime. Melrose 3203, Mass.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Home-made aprons, necktie style; florals $1.25 each, postpaid in U. S. A.; stripes $1.50. MRS. BERTHA F. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 169 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

SIAMESE kittens, beautiful turquoise blue eyes, seal points; house broken 8 wks. Davis, Mass Ave., Route 111, W. Acton, 479 Ring 11 (Mass.).

JEWELERS

ANTIQUE JEWELRY
Widmer, of 31 West St., Boston.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

ORGANISTS

APPLICATIONS for organist are now being considered by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, Mass. For audition, write Music Committee.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

PEST CONTROL

INSECT, rodent and termite control specialists since 1913. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

HELEN MEJAN
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—NOTARY
248 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON KEN. 2159

RANGES

NEW GLENWOOD COMBINATION RANGES
METROPOLITAN ICE CO. Tro. 4620
26 Cottage Park Avenue, Cambridge, Mass

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Gold, Pianos, CROWN, 54 West 45th St., N. Y. C.
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds.

PORTABLE electric washer, good condition. Box Z-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Claudine Lawley Beauty Salon, Inc.

Special Process for Lovely Work
2002 5TH AVE. N.
PHONE 3-1948

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4125

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
Five Points
1919 11th Ave. South
Phone 7-3103

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

'ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
it's the SMART way to save!
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Personalized Secretarial Service
A superior Business Service designed to assist the SMALL Miami Business and Professional man.
1041 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-0020
By Letter, Hour or Day
"Accuracy in the Finished Job"

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO
Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

MOLLY'S BEAUTY SALON
3110 Peachtree Road
Cherokee 9126

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

Weinstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COLUMBUS
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our service is not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorns
- Cape Town
- Johannesburg
- Port Elizabeth

For NEWEST FASHIONS for WOMEN
For SMART MEN'S WEAR
For STURDY KIDDIES SHOES
For HOME FURNISHINGS

CAFES and REST ROOMS for VISITORS
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
IIII
can always be found at
Louies
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street Cape Town

Head Office and Works
3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1646
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

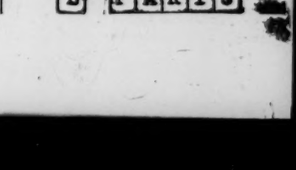
ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Durban 21551



Try STUTTAFORDS First
West Street Phone
The Store of Personal Service

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
357, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	P	R	I		V
O	H	I	O	▨	P	I
P	A	T	▨	T	O	E
P	B	▨	G	R	I	N
E	▨	A	R	A	▨	N
R	E	B	E	C	C	A
	▨	R	E	T	▨	
S	H	A	L	O	T	T
I	▨	H	E	R	▨	E
G	R	A	Y	▨	B	N
N	Y	M	▨	B	U	N
A	E	▨	S	A	R	I
L		P	A	R	I	S

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods
Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE DURBAN
Sole Proprietors of
EMINGOLD
Hosiery and Underwear
—the brand that always gives satisfaction

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 25321
Residence—83118

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
341, West Street, Durban
Durban's Leading Stationers and Booksellers

J. GEARY & SON
(PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set of 10 paired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car.
'Phone: 20223

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
General Repairs Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 432 West St.

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

HATCH'S NURSERIES
Everything for your garden from a tin of pansies to a rock pool
Garden Road Orchards
Phone 43-1968

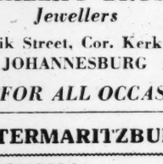
Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & Co

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY



HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

For the Best Tailoring Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
The House for Honest Value,
44, Rissik Street,
JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
New Address:
WORKSHOP & SHOWROOM, 124, MARKET ST.
(Next to Geen & Richards)
DAY PHONES: 22-0567 (3 lines)
NIGHT PHONES: 42-2933 24-5036 32-1837 42-3837

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of
"PANTHER" "DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well known makes of footwear

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

PIETERMARITZBURG

AUCTIONEERS and ESTATE AGENTS
FRANKLIN & TAYLOR
THE FARMER BUILDING
TIMBER STREET

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres. PYROIL SAVES MOTORS
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best
GARDENING TOOLS, etc.
234, Church St. PHONES 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Telephone 2-6062
Emily Dogon
Modiste and Milliner
5 Koedoe Arcade
Pretorius Street
Pretoria.

TSCHACHER'S
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
Trysa Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria.
OUTSTANDING SERVICE IS OUR SECRET OF TURNING CUSTOMERS INTO LASTING CLIENTS
Telephone 2-7803

of War Bonds.
TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

DAIRY CATTLE FOR SALE
Pedigreed Fries., Ayrshire, Jerseys Bulls and Cows, C. A. Tested, milk records furnished.
NIMMO J. LAW
Koedoespoort Dairy Farm
1304, Pretorius Street, Pretoria

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon. 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

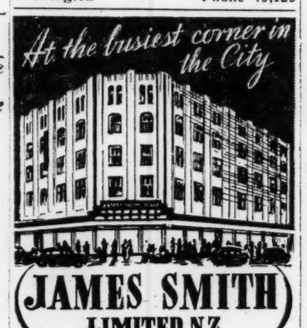
WOOL BROKERS • FURNITURE
STOCK AGENTS • HARDWARE
GRAIN and SEED • TIME PAYMENT
PROVISIONISTS • LAND AGENTS
DRAPERY • TEA ROOMS
THE FARMERS'
"The Big Store in Cashel Street"
CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services... Theatre Booking Office... and Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

QUALITY and SERVICE
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

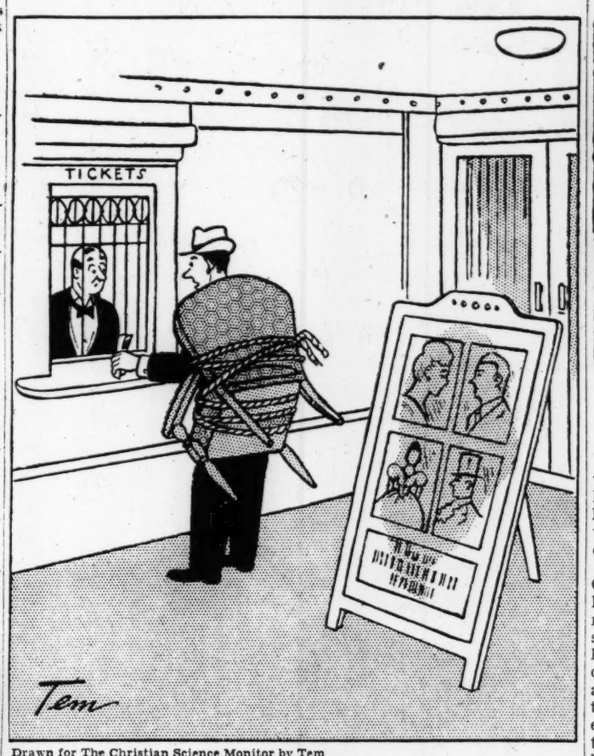
COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24.010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Tem
"One box, unfurnished"

'Worth Our Work'

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

Monterey, Calif.

The 10-year-old hound, Driver, whined gratefully and licked the hands of his rescuers as he was hauled by hand out of a cave which had imprisoned him for 10 days.

Forty-odd men and boys of this Ozark community had worked 18 hours daily, blasting with dynamite and digging with pick and shovel in efforts to release the hound. More than three carloads of limestone were moved in their attempts to make an opening in the 30-foot-thick wall large enough to permit a boy to crawl through, lasso the dog and pull him out.

The rescue was effected by Henry Light, 23-year-old son of Jake Light, owner of the dog. After workers had blasted away 30 feet of limestone, using 60 sticks of dynamite, Henry crawled through the opening and pulled Driver out with his hands.

Light, who with his four sons had worked tirelessly with neighbors for the past 10 days in rescue efforts, said, "We've neglected our corn crop maybe, but Driver's worth our work." And Driver, as he lay in his usual place at home last night, was grateful to be back again.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Cramer
"I'm sure this is the way I saw Norah do it!"

"Gen. Poppy"

M. A. S., Dunedin, New Zealand, says her Secret Ambition is that "Poppy" be appointed Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces so that the war can be won immediately, releasing Mr. Le Pelley to give us more of this profoundly wise and learned little woman before she grows up. I like her bonnet-less best.

Fo. our uninformed readers, Poppy is a member of the Tubby and Buddy & Co. cartoon strip drawn by Guernsey Le Pelley, now serving with our armed forces. His character, Poppy, has that priceless ability of accomplishing gigantic tasks in a matter of moments.

Brevities

Selling for $2.65, a watermelon, whose chemical components are worth not more than 4 cents, ought to have wheels, or at least a handle.—Milwaukee Journal.

American soldiers have expressed surprise that so many London statues are undamaged. In our opinion, the Luftwaffe did this deliberately.—London Opinion.

In Case You Didn't Know

Russia received 260,000 field telephones and 830,000 miles of wire in three years through Lend-Lease. . . . Strap-hangers in the street cars of tomorrow will have a better view. The windows will be higher. . . . A fluorescent lamp the size of a marble requires only two cents worth of current to keep it aglow a year. . . . The television industry, it is predicted, will provide 4,500,000 new jobs within 10 years.

In Lighter Vein

Any Questions?

Miss Doris Dorland of New York City reports that she overheard two young ladies knocking off a little economics. Said one, "What's bankruptcy?" The other said, "It's something corporations do when they run out of money." Said the first, "Doesn't it cost them a lot of money?" And the second, "Sure, but they ain't allowed to do it until they've spent it." And the first girl said, "Oh."—Colliers.

Stay After School

The teacher had a lot of clerical work to do, so she placed her hat in front of the class of six-year-olds, saying: "Now, children, I want you to look at my hat, and write some nice little sentences about it."

The class set to work, and were silent for quite five minutes. Then a face appeared at the teacher's desk, and Edward's voice was heard:

"Please, miss, are there two 'b's' in shabby?"—Tit-Bits.

Vacation Pay

Little pay check, in a day,
You and I will go away
To some gay and festive spot;
I'll return, but you will not.
—Armored News

The Answer?

British radio commentator: "I'm so sorry—I've just discovered that I'm reading yesterday's news. Shall I go on?"—Punch.

Today's Quotation

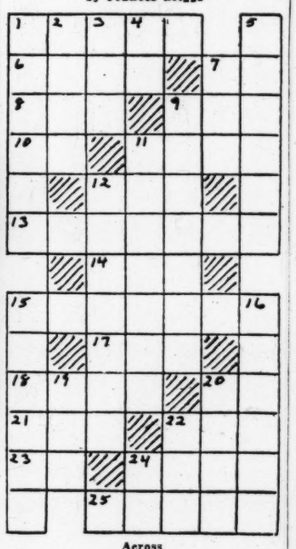
Manners must adorn knowledge and smooth its way in the world; without them it is like a great rough diamond, very well in a closet by way of curiosity, and also for its intrinsic value; but most prized when polished.—CHESTERFIELD

A Verse for Today . . .

In his hand are the deep places of the earth: the strength of the hills is his also.—PSALMS 95:4

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—On what island is the famous Blue Grotto?
6—City of Cincinnati is on what river?
7—What Greek letter corresponds to English "p"?
8—What is a diminutive of Patricia?
9—Pedal digit.
10—Symbol for lead is what?
11—What was last to disappear when Cheshire cat vanished?
12—Southern constellation.
13—One of the characters in "Ivanhoe."
14—To soak flax.
15—What is the island mentioned in title of well-known poem by Tennyson?
17—Pronoun.
18—Who wrote "The Progress of Poesy"?
20—Baron (abbr.).
21—What Shakespearean character is one of Falstaff's followers?
22—What is a small, light cake or slightly sweetened biscuit?
23—Agricultural Engineer (abbr.).
24—What is a Hindu woman's principal garment?
25—What city was birthplace of Moliere?

Down

1—What metal element is an extremely good conductor of heat and electricity?
2—Who was Jezebel's husband?
3—In England, the ground floor of a theater is called what?
4—What is name of an artificial language?
5—What city is scene of opera "Der Rosenkavalier"?
7—Hawaiian food.
9—If you drove a caterpillar, it would be what?
11—Who was a famous American journalist?
12—What was middle name of Paul Dukas, French composer?
15—What is a sign agreed upon or understood, as conveying information?
16—Player in what sport might use a backhand stroke?
19—What cereal grass is mentioned as growing upon 15 Across?
20—What Fijian tree yields a plumlike fruit?
22—To block.
24—Where is French Guiana (abbr.)?

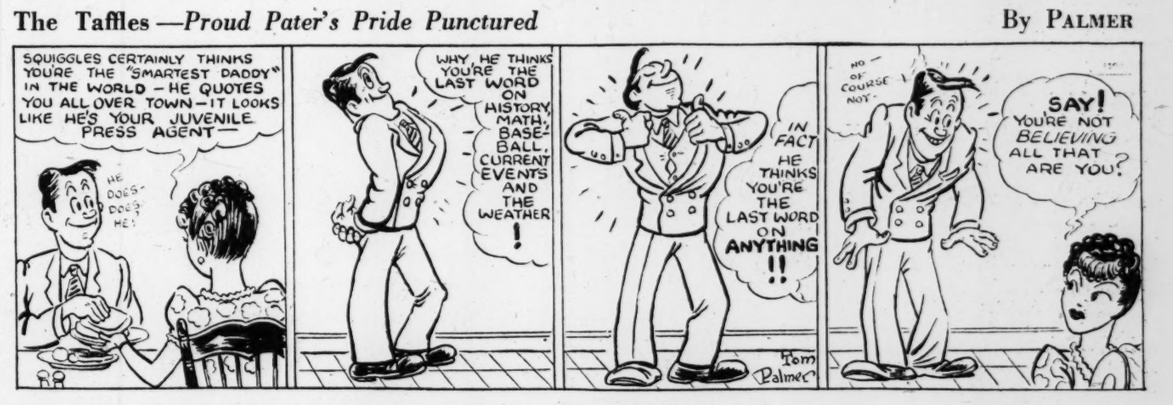
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE SUGGESTS FEEDING COAL TO COWS IN ORDER TO STEP UP BOSSY'S PROTEIN FEED

WELL ABIGAIL I GOT THE COWS' FEED ALL HARVESTED
'TAINT LIKE THE OLD DAYS WHEN YOU USED TO GET COVERED WITH HAY SEED
SHE DON'T GIVE MILK ANY MORE — I GET COAL OIL!
SHUX! BE WE MINERS OR FARMERS?
COAL BIN
MILK LOOKS KINDA BLUE THIS MORNING, PAW
I'M FEEDIN' THE COWS NOTHING BUT BLUE COAL NOW
THE GOV'MENT SAYS TO FEED THE COWS COAL
I WISH THEY'D LET US FARMERS ALONE — NEXT THING THEY'LL WANT US TO FEED THE HOUND DOG'S KENNEL COAL
MILES
C.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles —*Proud Pater's Pride Punctured*

By PALMER


SQUIGGLES CERTAINLY THINKS YOU'RE THE "SMARTEST DADDY" IN THE WORLD — HE QUOTES YOU ALL OVER TOWN — IT LOOKS LIKE HE'S YOUR JUVENILE PRESS AGENT —
HE DOES-DOES HE?
WHY, HE THINKS YOU'RE THE LAST WORD ON HISTORY, MATH, BASEBALL, CURRENT EVENTS AND THE WEATHER!
IN FACT HE THINKS YOU'RE THE LAST WORD ON ANYTHING!!
NO OF COURSE NOT
SAY! YOU'RE NOT BELIEVING ALL THAT ARE YOU?
Tom Palmer

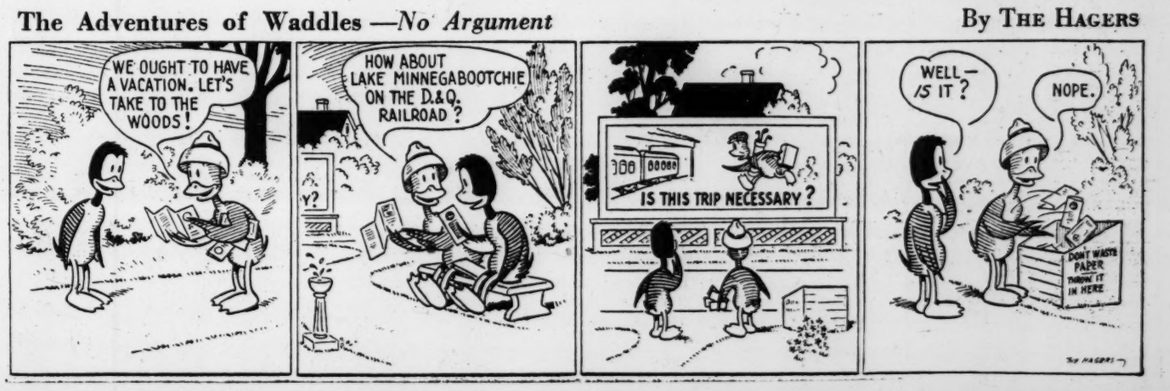
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Evidence of Inhabitants*

By RODGERS

STUFF!
The Boss and I lost no time exploring the old house —
"We may find something really valuable!" he told me —
SQUEAK!
"It's been years since anyone examined this stuff."
"Huh! That's what you think!" I said to myself!

The Adventures of Waddles —*No Argument*

By THE HAGERS


WE OUGHT TO HAVE A VACATION. LET'S TAKE TO THE WOODS!
HOW ABOUT LAKE MINNEGABOOTCHIE ON THE D.&Q. RAILROAD?
IS THIS TRIP NECESSARY?
WELL — IS IT?
NOPE.
DON'T WASTE PAPER THROW IT IN HERE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Husks for Thought

Those returning from the battle fronts are frequently asked, "What are the soldiers thinking about?"

Quite often the reply is, "Nothing—oh, except how much they want to get home."

And out of the conversation develops a shadowy figure of GI Joe shuffling off into battle, a little homesick, not very sure just what it is that all the fighting is about, and with nary a thought about the postwar world save as it applies to his own dream girl and dream cottage in Ottumwa.

We cannot believe the picture is quite that dark. It sounds more like a memory of two decades ago when the returning soldiers hastened back into the Middle West, and helped shut the rest of the world from sight and memory with tariffs and political isolation.

This war in itself appears to be chiefly a dramatic and compelling lesson in the failure of all that and in the oneness of the world, of the interdependence of the community of nations. We cannot believe the lesson, so costly, will go unlearned.

Yet the question persists as to what is being done to bring the meaning of the war home to the soldiers and to arouse their interest in building the better world. Certainly the Taft Amendment to the Soldier Voting Law is no help.

The amendment was written, as the Senator says, with the idea of preventing the Administration in power from distributing information "designed to affect the outcome of this particular election."

Since this election will very largely be fought out on the attitudes and policies and programs that will affect the peace and the postwar settlement, the practical effect of the Taft amendment is to deny the soldiers much of the best that is being written on these topics. At least the Army appears to be applying the amendment in that fashion, banning, for example, Charles Beard's "Republic" and Catherine Drinker Bowen's "Yankee from Olympus."

We suspect the authorities would be hard pressed to justify barring those specific volumes under any reasonable interpretation of the law; and certainly Senator Taft is properly aghast, and has promised a liberalized substitute at the earliest possible moment. Moreover, we must be realistic and admit that such literature is hardly the common fare of the Army, where the so-called "funny books" seem to abound. Perusal of service publications, including their newspapers, shows them to be chary of even good news coverage.

The point is, Has the Nation and its authorities a responsibility toward these men? Can partisan politics be used to block the avenues of accepted and useful education?

One essential cornerstone of democracy is good education for the individual. The record shows that much more can and needs to be done toward presenting a useful picture of present and future, social, economic, and political education on the international level to the servicemen and women.

"Good Earth" Responds

A Department of Agriculture estimate of a billion-bushel wheat crop and of corn yields exceeded only four times in the country's history serves to demonstrate anew the resiliency of America's "good earth."

A decade ago, with drouth and dust storms combining to cut grain production to a minimum, with thousands of agriculturists leaving the land, and with many persons prophesying that the soil was "worked out" any assertion that the Nation's farm lands would in this war year of 1944 again be producing super-abundant crops would have been received incredulously.

That this has come to pass is largely because farmers resorted to contour plowing, set out shelter-belts of trees, planting soil-binding grasses, and gradually acquired a dependable backlog of poultry, pigs, dairy cattle.

The agriculturist has shown an amazing adaptability. His seed has been planted with patched-up machinery and harvested with a minimum of manpower. And now, instead of using his surplus funds to buy more land, he is using the money to discharge obligations incurred during the depression years. The war's end should see him with a bank balance to cushion peacetime readjustments.

Back to Guam

A recent dispatch announces the landing of American troops on the island of Guam. On December 10, 1941, the Japanese took over complete control of the island, but by July 20, 1944, we had landed, with three years of military preparation back of us.

The Japanese have strongly fortified this island, and it will be no easy task to dislodge them. There are 565 square miles of rough terrain, and it is the kind of terrain that the enemy is expert at fighting on. This battle will decide whether the Japanese can hold back their fleet and still maintain major defenses at Guam.

While the new Japanese Cabinet is still trying to get its balance, Americans land on one of their main fortifications. The shots fired on Guam will be heard among mutual apologies in the inner circles of Tokyo.

Missouri Compromise

The gaps within the Democratic Party have been bridged as well as could have been expected at this latter day by the vice-presidential nomination of Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, and the Party puts the strongest possible ticket into the field. Just as Missouri is a border state, reflecting something of the South and the North alike, so Senator Truman is a candidate who does not arouse the serious antipathy of any wing of the Party.

Indeed, Senator Truman is a positive asset, for he typifies to the nation and the world an impartial, energetic, economic investigatorial eye. He and his committee have been the watchdog of the American war effort. He is no great campaigner, no sparkling public figure, but his very name and its connotations emphasize the war-making, war-administering role of the Democratic ticket.

By not nominating Vice-President Wallace—and, in view of the closeness of the vote it is clear that the responsibility for blocking him rests entirely with President Roosevelt—the Democratic ticket has backed away from the sticky embraces of the C. I. O. This is a tremendous asset. Actually, the C. I. O. will support the ticket, it has nowhere else to go, but it does not own the ticket; it failed to put across its man, and the Republicans have lost a great electoral advantage.

Before the Convention met, the political "dopesters"—including the White House advisers—were united in saying that Mr. Wallace could not possibly be nominated. The voting showed surprising strength for him. Indeed, it was obvious that he could have been nominated with only a shade more support from the President. The aftermath will be that the liberal wing of the Democratic Party may feel that Mr. Roosevelt has once more let them down. At the same time, they have shown more actual delegate voting strength than anticipated, and their morale may rise by virtue of this fact.

The President, as was inevitable, has taken another tactical step toward the right. It is an old precept that in a campaign a Republican candidate should first nail down his right and start moving toward the left. A Democrat obviously must nail down his left and start moving toward the right. In this way either candidate approaches the independent voters, who always hold the balance in American politics.

Senator Truman's only political weakness is his erstwhile association with the Pendergast machine, from which, however, he declared his independence long since. The strong religious convictions of which he makes no secret in his public contacts are interesting in the light of Vice-President Wallace's even more active religious thinking and writing.

Mr. Wallace had become a very controversial figure. To many he typified the most impractical and visionary aspect of the New Deal. To others his outspoken and courageous progressivism was refreshing even when it was bad politics. For a man to condemn the poll tax on one day and come within 100 votes of a Democratic vice-presidential nomination the next is something of a tribute to character and convictions. There will be useful things for Henry Wallace to do for America in the years ahead.

The presence of giant clams on Saipan may revive the old controversy about whether chowder should or should not contain tomatoes.

The Nipponese learned baseball by watching the Americans. They should have gone along on U. S. Navy maneuvers, too.

V for St. Louis?

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

How Parisian Papers Manage to Exist

Excerpts from letters written by the American wife of a French businessman in rural France to her family in Boston.

The last time Jules was in Paris he brought home a copy of *Paris Soir*. You will recall that before the "occupation" its policy was always to speak well of England and the English; but it fell on evil days with the coming of the Germans and it faced the alternatives of a complete reversal of editorial policy or confiscation by the invaders. It was a bitter choice to make and now the paper has to stultify itself by deriding the British in order to hold the business together, protect the interests of the stockholders and keep jobs for its employees.

Similar pressure has been brought to bear on many industries throughout France; one either plays ball with Germany or is cashiered. You may say in America that it would be better to make a wholesale sacrifice of French business than to give up one's principles. But when one considers that thousands of widows, orphans, and old men are entirely dependent upon such dividends as they may get from the stocks of such concerns and that other thousands of workers would have no jobs if the business folded up, one sees that there is at least another side to the question.

We may disagree with and condemn the decision of *Paris Soir* but we can at least understand its motives. Your favorite weekly, *L'Illustration*, by the way, still appears regularly on the newsstands by dint of deriding the British. You never thought much of the weeklies *Gringoire* and *Candide*, as I recall. Well, they are outdoing themselves now in an effort to build up favor for Laval who has his own press in addition to all this ballyhoo. . . .

* * *

The Paris radio and the French press are so saturated with propaganda these days, especially against the British, that we pay no attention to them as sources of news. When Jules returns from one of his trips, we get the reactions of the French people and learn what they are thinking and talking about. He says that some people talk foolishly of the time when the French will rise against the invaders and drive them out of the country. But it would be sheer suicide to face tanks and machine guns with bare fists and that is about all we have left now. He says that the French forces would have to be organized, armed, and equipped behind the Allied lines and that with the best spirit and skill imaginable this would be a long, slow process. It will be through sabotage behind the German lines, he says, that the French can be most effective. . . .

Speaking of the radio, I should have added that the London broadcasts in French are well done and serve to keep up the courage and spirit of France as well as supply it with news. They have become almost a ritual for thousands of anxious French souls and are the only friendly, sincere, and reliable words that reach us from the outside world; they and the shortwave broadcasts that we get from America.

Sometimes we listen to the London broadcasts in German which are sent out every day to the people of the Third Reich. We hear them very distinctly in this area and have come to admire the skill with which the British make use of the threats and promises Hitler has uttered during the last year or two. Very often, to give point and confirmation to their arguments, the British will suddenly throw into the broadcast a recorded transcription in Hitler's own words and voice. The effect, even here, is startling but to the Nazis in Germany I should think it would be devastating to hear der Führer convicted out of his own mouth, with his own screech and hysteria. So you may have to revise your opinion of British ability in this great battle of wits that we call propaganda—just as we have had to do. . . .

Thank you so much for sending the recipes for making soap; but I have had to give up the idea because there is no fat to be had. I might have foreseen that difficulty because the reason for the soap shortage is that all the fat in the country has been taken for explosives, first by the French and now by the Germans. Not a scrap of fat leaves the table as we are all so hungry for it. . . .

Charles distinguishes the days of the week now and recently asked, *"C'est quel jour qu'on lave les enfants avec du savon, Mummy?"* We soap them on Saturday but warm water has to suffice, except for face and hands, for the rest of the week. We still have toilet soap, thanks to your pre-vision, but we use it sparingly and many cakes have gone as gifts in return for eggs, butter, and milk. . . .

Already we are trying to plan our food supply for next winter but unfortunately we can get nothing like a Mason jar for canning surplus fruit and vegetables as jars are just not to be had. As poor substitutes for canning, we dry *cèpes* (mushrooms) on strings and put down string beans in salt. We contrive to make jams with grape sugar because cane sugar is so scarce; but such jams won't thicken and they all have the same burnt taste. For all seven of us, we have been allotted only 11 pounds of cane sugar for jams, jellies, and such canning of fruits as we can find containers for.

As for clothes, we no longer look for elegance but we manage to get along comfortably, at least to the extent of keeping warm and looking decent. Shoes, on the other hand, have already become a serious problem; we have enough shoes but we can't get them resoled, even with rubber or with leather substitutes. . . .

The clothes one can buy are either of poor quality or are de luxe and are terribly expensive; and this situation takes on a serious slant if one has only a single ration ticket to spare for a shirt, for example, and feels the importance of getting something strong and well made, one that will last. . . .

Vegetables are rare as the great bulk goes "elsewhere." Those who know the ins and outs of railroad transportation tell us that carloads and sometimes whole trainloads of provisions of all sorts are re-routed and sent to Germany instead of being unloaded in the Paris markets. So we try to save everything that keeps well and eat only perishable foods. Nothing can be had without ration cards except fish, fruit, green vegetables, eggs, and milk; but we never get fish anyway because we are so far from the Channel and milk and eggs are very scarce, because as I have said before, there is not provender enough to feed the few chickens and cows that are left in France.

* * *

We have tried our hand at rabbits, but our achievement to date is nothing to boast of. Madame B. gave me a fine female rabbit which was about to have little ones and this gave promise of a good start. She was soon the mother of a family of 10 but unluckily she died before they were a month old. That was a sad blow to us and to the little rabbits, but we managed to save six of them by feeding them milk with a spoon. If we could have gotten nursing nipples that were small enough we might have outdone Dr. Dafoe's record with our double quintuplets. As it was, we gave two of the survivors to the maid's brother and named the residue Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail, and Peter.

We had them in a little enclosure on the lawn so that they could nibble the grass, but one night they escaped by digging an underground tunnel. The next morning we found Cottontail sitting wistfully beside his house but the others we never saw again. At first blush we thought that those four rabbits were lacking in appreciation of our efforts; but on reflection we decided that the struggle for liberty and a determination to live one's own life might be as righteous a cause in the rabbit world as in our own.

By the time the war is over we expect to be proficient in many arts, and the raising of rabbits may be one of them. But we shall have a try again because the struggle for food will continue long after the last gun is fired and it is part of our job to learn how nourishment can best be secured for the family. . . .

We have two chops on Thursday for the children and on Sunday a pound slice of meat for all of us. That is our meat ration for the whole week. Sometimes we can get a little tripe or a bit of liver, heart, brains or other oddments, but eggs for the children are not seen oftener than once a month. During the open season we may have a woodcock or two though the price is almost prohibitive. So you see the utility of rabbits and pigs.

How Women Polish Politics

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Mary Hornaday

Chicago, July 22

Women put a heart into the national political conventions this year, probably for the first time in history.

The men of both the Republican and Democratic parties who chose Clare Boothe Luce, Helen Gahagan Douglas, and other women to take a major part in the conventions thought they were doing two things: (1) honoring women in this year when they may cast 60 per cent of the vote, and (2) adding pulchritude to the program.

They achieved these aims, but also attained a depth of feeling about the relation of political parties to the present chaotic world that would be unobtainable without the help of women, especially women like Mrs. Luce and Mrs. Douglas, whose dramatic training makes them unabashed at exposing their feelings.

The war has sharpened the emotions of all Americans. Mrs. Luce's accusations against President Roosevelt may have been bad politics, but she brought the feelings of "G. I. Joe" and "G. I. Jim" into the convention hall as few men could have done. Mrs. Douglas personalized the main issue of the forthcoming campaign for every American family tuned into the convention when she, the wife of a soldier in Burma, declared: "You belittle your son, your daughter, your husband, and I belittle my husband and we imperil our children unless we see our dear ones now serving overseas in relation to their country, their world, their future."

Women this year have introduced a new kind of campaign speech that will be less distasteful to those who have long considered politics a sordid, one-sided business.

Embracing this new role has not been easy. Women still have difficulty in getting some men and some women to take their political activity seriously.

The transition stage was especially marked at a press conference held by Helen Douglas in advance of her convention speech. An intense person, she would launch into a serious discussion of the soldier vote problem or of the necessity of getting her candidate, Henry Wallace, on the ticket.

From the back of the room would suddenly come questions like these: "Miss Gahagan, how much do you weigh? Miss Gahagan, what are you going to wear when you make your speech? Are you more frightened than you have ever been in your life before? Miss Gahagan, my readers will want to know how tall you are."

It ought to be said to her credit that she skipped back and forth from the serious to the personal with grace and patience. She balked over the weight question, but consented to let her questioners guess. Generally her patience was much greater than that, for instance, of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

The smartest women in politics today are not those who complain that they are not treated like men, but who play up their personality, their looks, and their depth of feelings as political assets.

During the year that Mrs. Luce has been in Congress, Republican headquarters in Washington has been flooded with requests for personal appearances from all parts of the country. Some of those who wrote in may have been disappointed when they saw her in action in Chicago, but at least she satisfied their craving for a new element in politics.

Mrs. Douglas came to Chicago insisting that she was not Mrs. Luce's competitor, that she lacked the sharp tongue and phrase-making ability, but it was evident that the men of the party picked her because she was eminently fitted to put into the Democratic convention the emotional feeling that Mrs. Luce had given the Republicans.

People ask if these women write their own speeches. The answer is "yes." That is why they are different from the old-fashioned political harangue. Usually party officials go over them to see that there is no political faux pas but the structure and conclusions are their own.

At both conventions, loyal women party workers had the usual honors handed out to them. They escorted candidates to the platform and made brief seconding speeches. Behind the scenes, they are getting more of their ideas into platforms.

In choosing the women to step out in front, the men may have thought they were picking glamour, but the times demand that women give more than that—and they did at Chicago.

Partisan Guns Muted

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

It is far too early in the political campaign upon which the people of the United States are just now definitely entered to forecast accurately the tempo to be sought or reached before November. But there seems to be lacking now, as there was lacking at both the big nominating conventions in Chicago, that spontaneous and enthusiastic fervor which so unfailingly, in past years, registered party loyalty. How is this explained, how accounted for? It may be discovered by some inquiring analyst or the conductor of a nation-wide straw-vote poll, that the average voter, be he Republican or a Democrat, feels now, more than in any previous election year, that the decisions reached in both instances in Chicago were made without even polite reference to the desires or wishes of the electorate.

The strategy of adroit leadership which, even before the nominating delegates convened, either in June or in July, had foreclosed and made virtually certain the nominations of both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Roosevelt, must now be supplemented, in each case, by a wiser strategy of education, persuasion, and conviction. The big guns have been fired. They were not too loud or definitely inspiring. The acclaim of the crowds lacked spontaneity and the desired vigor. The delegates in the great stadium, the spectators in the galleries, the arm-chair commentator listening to the radio in his home, all seemed to hear, as in an undertone, the reiterated patent-medicine warning, "Take as directed!"

Now the rival salesmen and exploiters of even a desirable and acceptable proprietary article realize that their work has only begun when mill or factory, laboratory or secret chamber, yields the product to be popularized and sold. He or his acknowledged representatives must gain the ear and win the confidence of those to be convinced or persuaded.

There are those in positions of high responsibility in the councils of both the great parties who seem to believe that the "unanimity" indicated at the Chicago conventions assures concerted and predetermined action in the November election. It might be assumed, and with greater accuracy, that the need was never greater for a campaign of education to be conducted, not by experts in the art of hero making and platform building, but by an unshackled Free Press, seconded and supplemented by political leaders of both the great parties who are unattached, unafraid, and "unemployed."

Let it not be said of the American people, those who have borne and must continue to bear the burden of war and the continuing burden of maintaining the peace, that they can be made to believe that decisions vital to themselves most of all can be determined by trends. The temptation is to believe that Republican victory is assured by the popular revulsion against what some refer to as "the established order." Just as confidently, the Democratic voters are assured that another landslide assures the victory they hope for.

Nothing in this pregnant hour of decision has been, or can be determined in advance of the event except what took place these last few days and a month ago in Chicago. Those were predictable because, in great measure, the decisions were reached in inner circles and not in the broad circumference of non-partisan but genuinely patriotic American thought.

Yes, trends may be directed and the result sometimes accurately forecast within a given orbit. But the theory of accuracy is dispelled and disproved by the larger fact. This is the unimpeachable freedom vouchsafed to every American man and woman voter—the freedom of choice on Election Day.

The shouting, what little there was of it in both the Chicago meetings, has died away. The big guns have, for the nonce, been silenced. Stark, as it were, on two great pedestals, stand those who perhaps without obvious dissimulation can declare that they were drafted to undertake the test in this year of trial. We hear no deafening outbursts of acclaim. In the ranks there is no "Rough Rider," no great man of valor, no champion of the people "loved because of the enemies he has made." The choice remains ours, yours and mine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months..$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago.....333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City...1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.